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ANNUAL REPORT

OF

Agricultural Extension Work

IN

NORTH CAROLINA

1937

NORTH CAROLINA STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND ENGINEERING
OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA
AND
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, CO-OPERATING
N. C. AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE
I. O. SCHAUB, DIRECTOR
STATE COLLEGE STATION
RALEIGH

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CONTENTS

	Page
EXTENSION ORGANIZATION	5
SUMMARY	7
COUNTY AGENTS	9
I	
FARM DEMONSTRATION	20
Agricultural Adjustment Administration	20
Agricultural Engineering	21
Farm Management	24
Swine	28
Poultry	29
Dairying	30
Beef Cattle, Sheep and Workstock	31
Horticulture	32
Tobacco	33
Farm Marketing	34
Plant Pathology	34
Entomology	36
Forestry	36
Beekeeping	37
Seed Certification	38
Comments of District Farm Agents	39
II	
4-H CLUBS (WHITE)	41
III	
HOME DEMONSTRATION	49
Foods and Nutrition	50
Clothing	51
Home Management	52
Home Beautification	53
Marketing	54
IV	
PUBLICATIONS	55
V	
COORDINATION	56
Program Planning	56
Summer School	56
Annual Extension Conference	56
Farm and Home Week	57
Other Federal Agencies	57

CONTENTS—*Continued*

VI

NEGRO EXTENSION WORK 58
Adult Work 58
4-H Clubs 62

VII

EXTENSION OUTLOOK 63

VIII

PERSONNEL 65

SERVING NORTH CAROLINA FARM FOLK

(Report of the Agricultural Extension Service of North Carolina State College for the year ending December 1, 1937.)

I. O. Schaub, *Director*
John W. Goodman, *Assistant Director*

EXTENSION ORGANIZATION

The State College Agricultural Extension Service, supported by federal, state, and county appropriations, is an organization dedicated to the upbuilding of rural North Carolina. It is a part of the State College, and is the North Carolina branch of the nation-wide Extension Service of the United States Department of Agriculture.

State headquarters are at the college. Here are the offices of the director, assistant directors, state home agent, the subject matter specialists, and the district farm and home agents. These leaders supervise the activities of the Extension Service, and work with the county farm and home agents over the State who carry the program direct to the farmer and farm family.

In addition to the regular extension personnel, a number of specialists and county farm agents are employed cooperatively by the Extension Service, the Tennessee Valley Authority, and the Soil Conservation Service to promote work which the Extension Service is doing in cooperation with these agencies.

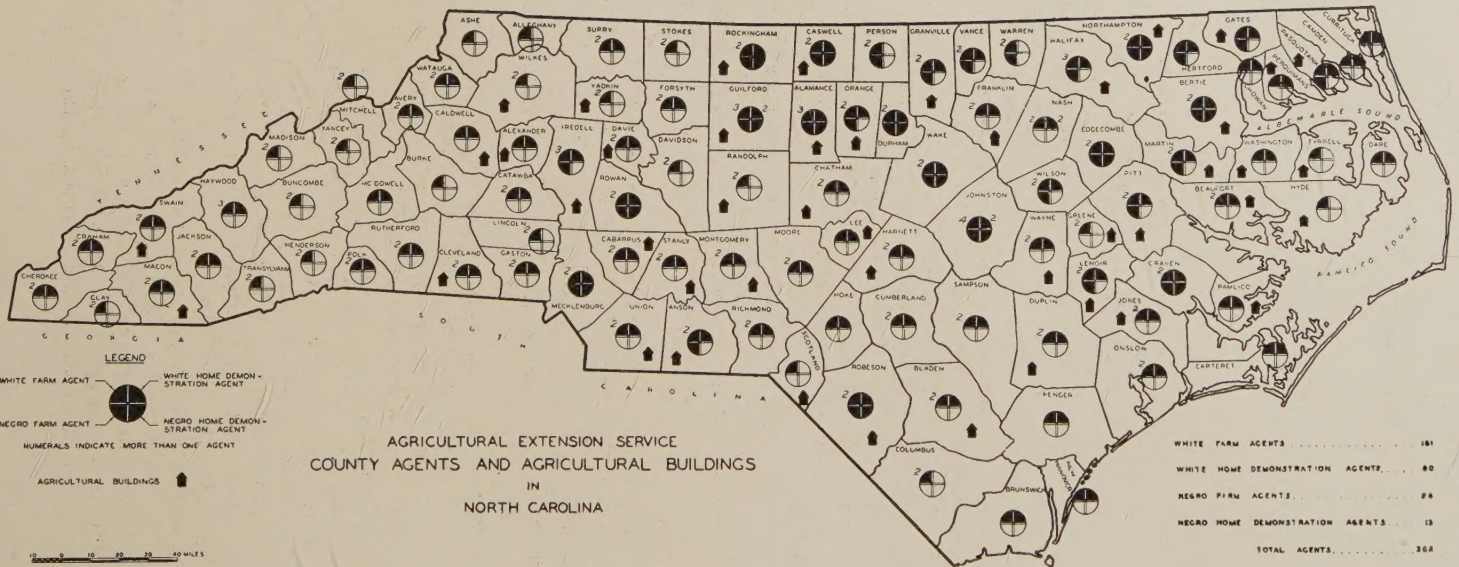
There are 36 white men and 9 white women specialists who have been given intensive training in their respective fields of work, which include such projects as: farm management, agricultural engineering, agronomy, dairying, beef cattle, swine, sheep, cotton, tobacco, insect and disease control, 4-H clubs, foods and nutrition, marketing, clothing, home management, and the like.

A district farm agent and a district home agent supervise extension work with white people in each of the five extension districts. There is also a white home agent-at-large. Extension work with Negroes is supervised by a state agent, a district farm agent and a district home agent, a subject matter specialist, and a 4-H club leader. Many of the white extension workers give part of their time to the program for Negroes.

Working in the various counties over the State in 1937 were 100 white county farm agents and 81 assistants serving in 100 counties; 77 white home agents and 3 assistants serving in 77 counties; 28 negro farm agents serving 29 counties, and 13 negro home agents for 13 counties.

The Extension Service was selected by the Federal Government to administer the Agricultural Adjustment Administration programs in crop control and in agricultural conservation. State AAA headquarters are maintained at the college, where the officials in charge work closely with extension leaders. The program is administered locally through the white farm agents and county committeemen elected by the farmers.

MAP I



AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE
COUNTY AGENTS AND AGRICULTURAL BUILDINGS
IN
NORTH CAROLINA

The publications department distributes news stories, pictures and other informative material designed to acquaint the public with what the Extension Service is doing and to convey definite information of value to rural people. It also edits, publishes and distributes agricultural and home demonstration bulletins prepared by staff members of the Extension Service and Experiment Station.

The Extension Service cooperates with the North Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station, the Tennessee Valley Authority, the Soil Conservation Service, the Farm Security Administration, the Rural Electrification Administration, the Farm Credit Administration, the National Youth Administration, the State Department of Agriculture, vocational agricultural teachers, and other agricultural agencies.

SUMMARY

North Carolina's cash farm income in 1937, over $270,000,000 including AAA payments, was the largest since the AAA program was launched in 1933.

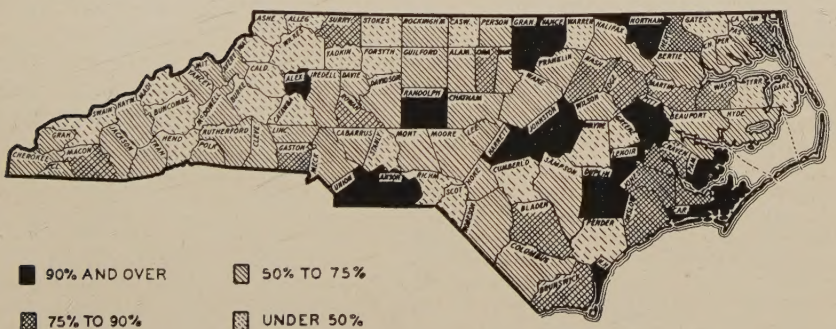
During the year, white extension workers assisted 66 percent of the 300,000 North Carolina farm families, white and colored, owners and tenants. In addition, Negro workers reached 44 percent of the colored farm families in counties where Negro agents were located.

During the year, the farm and home demonstration programs were more closely integrated than ever before so as to coordinate the work of all members of the extension personnel in treating the farmstead as a unit.

The agricultural conservation program, well adapted to all sections of the State, was allied with the fundamental objectives of the extension program and AAA and extension representatives worked together in close

MAP II

PERCENT OF FARMS OR FARM FAMILIES INFLUENCED BY SOME PHASE OF THE EXTENSION PROGRAM, 1937*



* BASED ON 1935 CENSUS AND ESTIMATES BY WHITE AGENTS

cooperation. By stimulating greater interest in good farming, the AAA gave a decided impetus to the extension effort.

Encouraged to limit their acreage of soil-depleting crops, and to follow definite soil-building practices, farmers planted more legumes and other conserving crops. They adopted a planned system of crop rotations, terraced and strip-cropped sloping fields, took the steeper slopes out of row crops, improved pastures, grew more food and feed crops for home use, and developed a greater interest in poultry and livestock as a means of balancing their farming operations. More farms were covered by work-sheets in 1937 than in 1936, but comparatively few farms made their maximum diversion of soil-depleting crops in 1937. Farmers said compulsory crop control was needed to place an effective restriction on soil depleting cash crops. There was an increase in the payments earned by carrying out soil-building practices.

One of the chief problems confronting the Extension Service and other agricultural agencies operating in North Carolina is that of increasing the net income of the farm family. This problem is accentuated by the fact that North Carolina has only 12.3 acres of farm land, and only 3.7 acres of harvested crop land for each rural farm inhabitant.

In attacking this problem, the extension staff has made an intensive study of methods that may be used to increase income from the production of crops and livestock on land now utilized for these purposes and in

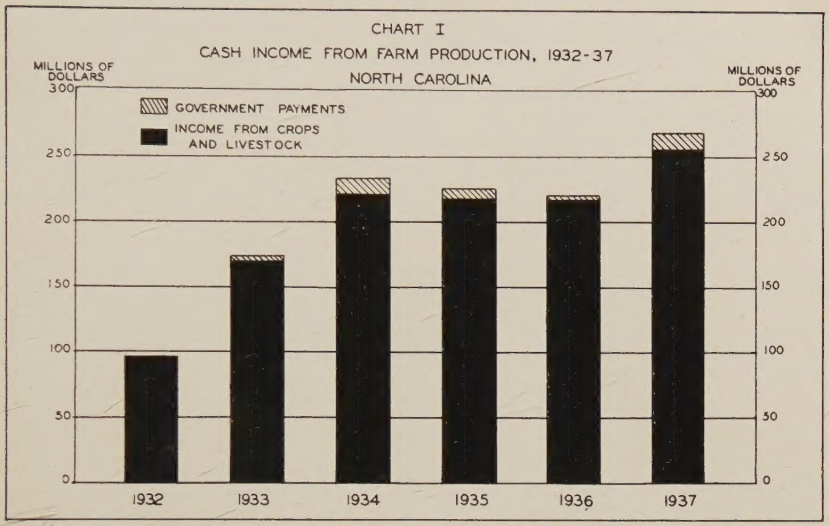
TABLE I

EXTENSION INFLUENCE, 1937

	Farm and Home Agents	
	White	Negro
Number of different farms or farm families influenced by some phase of the extension program	199,171	16,585
Percent of all farms and farm homes in counties with agents	66.2	44.5*
Number of farms on which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the extension program	177,392	9,590
Percent of all farms in counties with agents	58.9	25.7*
Number of farm homes in which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the home demonstration program	45,877	5,891
Percent of all homes in counties with agents	26.8**	33.5*
Number of homes, other than farm homes, in which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the home demonstration program	9,212	1,183
Number of different families, other than farm families, influenced by some phase of the extension program	21,340	2,253

* Percent of all negro farm families in counties with negro agents.

** Percent of all white farm families in counties with white home agents.



addition has sought ways of making other land on the farm yield a revenue. There are almost two acres of farm woodland for every acre of crop land, and eventually these forest areas must be utilized adequately to produce income if the farm family's standard of living is to be materially bettered.

The Extension Service, particularly the home demonstration division, is concerned not only with the economic problems of agriculture but also with the broader social aspects of rural life. The home demonstration program in 1937 was designed to help farm women contribute to the family income, provide the family with a well balanced, nourishing diet, make the farm home and rural community a better place in which to live, and to provide country children with the advantages they ought to have.

COUNTY AGENTS

The Extension Service employed 302 county agents and assistants in 1937, including those who served all or a part of the year. Of these, 69 percent were farm agents and 31 percent were home agents.

In 1937, there was an average of one agent for 5376 rural farm people.

Each of the 100 counties had at least one white farm agent and there was a white home demonstration agent in each of 77 counties. Negro farm agents were in 29 counties and Negro home agents in 14 counties.

See Map I for distribution by counties.

Distribution of Time. Agents spent a total of 86,731 days in active service or an average of 287 days per agent, including those who served only part of the year. Of this time, 16 percent was devoted to AAA work, while 8 percent was spent in assisting other Federal agencies working in cooperation with the Extension Service. White farm agents devoted 25.9 percent of their time to AAA work.

Table II and Chart II outline the distribution of time between office and field and that devoted to cooperating agencies.

On a subject matter basis, white farm agents devoted most time to agricultural engineering and least to beekeeping. Negro farm agents devoted most time to horticulture and least to beekeeping.

Table III and Chart III give a complete analysis of time farm agents devoted to various activities.

Table IV and Chart IV show distribution of time devoted to different activities by home agents. White home agents spent most time assisting with foods and nutrition, and least with child development and parent education.

FARM AGENTS AND SPECIALISTS, NORTH CAROLINA AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE.

Teaching Methods. All agents held a total of 28,792 demonstration meetings with 619,034 in attendance. Eleven percent were result demonstration and 89 percent method demonstration meetings. The number of meetings other than those concerned with demonstrations was reported at 19,617, with an attendance of 1,000,744. Besides the meetings of a general nature, there were tours, achievement days, encampments and training meetings. (The above include both adult and 4-H club work.)

Farm or home visits amounted to 169,021, and office and telephone calls to 1,092,603. Twenty-seven percent of all farms in North Carolina were visited once or more by agents during the year.

There was a total of 14,256 circular letters written (not including copies) and 499,005 bulletins distributed by agents.

Radio talks numbered 278.

There were 5,224 voluntary adult men and 8,116 adult women leaders who assisted agents in carrying the program to other farmers. Paid men leaders totaled 3,481. Local leaders held 2,578 meetings, with 63,701 in attendance, without participation by agents or specialists.

See Table V.

Results. Of the 300,967 farms (or farm homes), 199,171 or 66 percent were influenced by some phase of the extension program planned and conducted by white agents.

Approximately 59 percent of all farm operators in North Carolina adopted better practices as a result of the white farm agents' program.

Of all white homes in counties with home demonstration agents, better practices were adopted in 26.8 percent through the white agents' program.

Forty-four percent of all colored farm operators and home makers in counties with Negro agents were influenced by some phase of the Negro extension program.

Results of Demonstration. Result demonstrations in corn led all other projects in acreage. Over a third of the 39,027.9 acres in demonstration of the major crops was planted in corn.

White and Negro agents reported a corn demonstration yield of 39.7 bushels and 38.6 bushels per acre respectively. The combined average yield per acre on demonstration farms supervised by white and Negro agents was 20 bushels per acre larger than the State average in 1937, or a percentage increase of 102.6.

The demonstration yield per acre in tobacco did not show as great an increase over State average as was noted with other crops. This was largely due to the fact that a wide-spread use of improved cultural practices had already increased the State average considerably as compared with former years (see Chart VI). The demonstration yield was 969 pounds while the average for the State was 886 pounds. This was an increase of 83 pounds per acre or 9.4 percent.

All adult result demonstrations showed larger than State average yields per acre. See Table VI, Chart V, for data by crops.

Trend in State Yields. The average yields per acre for the two years, 1936-1937, over the average yields for the period 1928-32 were larger for cotton, tobacco, peanuts, corn, tame hay, and soybeans but smaller for sweet potatoes, small grains and Irish potatoes.

Comparing the two periods, cotton showed a larger percent increase followed closely by tobacco. The yield of cotton per acre increased from 269 pounds in 1928-32 to 333 pounds in 1936-37, or an increase of 23.8 percent. Tobacco yields increased 141 pounds per acre between the two periods, or 20.5 percent.

The yield per acre of Irish potatoes fell from 102 bushels in 1928-32 to 90 bushels per acre in 1936-37, a decrease of 11.8 percent. See Table VII and Chart VI for a more complete picture.

From the data furnished in Charts V and VI, the acre yields of corn, small grain, potatoes and perhaps cotton can be materially increased on a state basis while the acre demonstration results in tobacco for 1937 point towards a smaller increase potentially over the present State average.

North Carolina farmers have progressed rapidly in increasing per unit yields in crops on which they depend most for cash income, while for those crops used mainly for home food and feed, the increases in yield per acre are less striking if they have not actually declined in the last two years, as compared with the 1928-32 average.

TABLE II

DISTRIBUTION OF TIME DEVOTED BETWEEN OFFICE AND FIELD AND TO WORK WITH OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES, ALL EXTENSION AGENTS, 1937

	No.	Days in office	Days in field	Total Days of Active Service	Days Devoted to	
					AAA	*Other Federal Agencies
FARM AGENTS:						
Total	209	21,204.4	39,634.4	60,838.8	13,922.4	6,171.0
Percent of Total	xx	34.9	65.1	100.0	22.9	10.1
White Agents and Assistants	181	19,550.0	32,829.8	52,379.8	13,556.9	5,993.0
Percent of Total	xx	37.3	62.7	100.0	25.9	11.4
Negro Agents	28	1,654.4	6,804.6	8,459.0	365.5	178.0
Percent of Total	xx	19.6	80.4	100.0	4.3	2.1
HOME AGENTS:						
Total	93	7,254.5	18,637.9	25,892.4	22.5	461.7
Percent of Total	xx	28.0	72.0	100.0	0.1	1.8
White Agents and Assistants	80	6,225.2	16,100.2	22,325.4	22.5	425.7
Percent of Total	xx	27.9	72.1	100.0	0.1	1.9
Negro Agents	13	1,029.3	2,537.7	3,567.0	0.0	36.0
Percent of Total	xx	28.9	71.1	100.0	0.0	1.0
All Agents	302	28,458.9	58,272.3	86,731.2	13,944.9	6,632.7
Percent of Total	xx	32.8	67.2	100.0	16.1	7.6

* Includes Soil Conservation Service, Tennessee Valley Authority, Works Progress Administration, National Youth Administration, and others.

CHART II

DISTRIBUTION OF TIME DEVOTED BETWEEN OFFICE AND FIELD AND TO WORK WITH OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES, ALL EXTENSION AGENTS, 1937

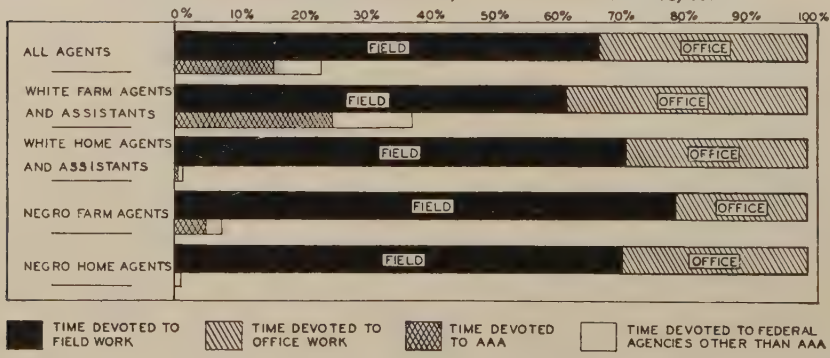


TABLE III

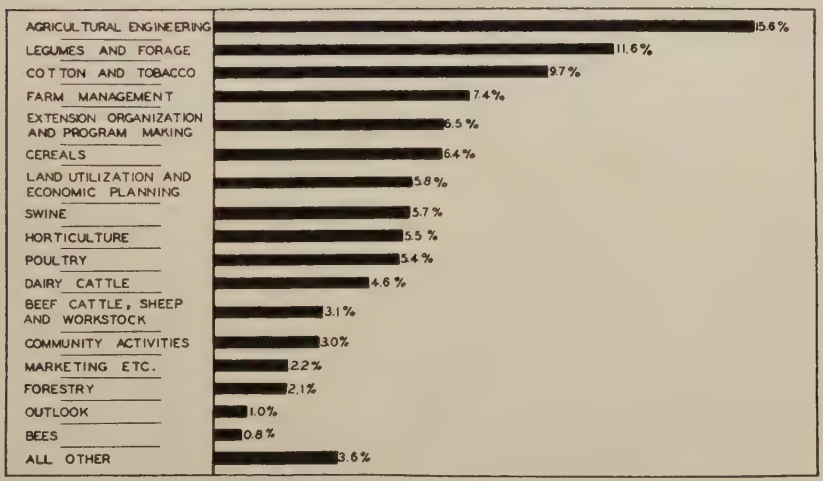
DISTRIBUTION OF TIME DEVOTED BY FARM AGENTS AMONG ACTIVITIES, 1937*

	White Agents		Negro Agents		White and Negro Agents	
	Days	% of Total	Days	% of Total	Days	% of Total
Agricultural Engineering	8,168.15	15.6	397.10	4.7	8,565.25	14.1
Legumes and Forage	6,091.85	11.6	1,229.30	14.5	7,321.15	12.0
Cotton and Tobacco	5,097.90	9.7	546.10	6.5	5,644.00	9.3
Farm Management	3,859.95	7.4	222.50	2.6	4,082.45	6.7
Extension Organization and Program Making	3,377.40	6.5	507.20	6.0	3,884.60	6.4
Cereals	3,329.80	6.4	1,582.00	18.7	4,911.80	8.1
Land Utilization and Economic Planning	3,024.45	5.8	73.00	0.9	3,097.45	5.1
Swine	3,002.00	5.7	634.50	7.5	3,636.50	6.0
Horticulture	2,902.50	5.5	1,619.60	19.1	4,522.10	7.4
Poultry	2,848.25	5.4	665.00	7.9	3,513.25	5.8
Dairy Cattle	2,420.45	4.6	214.10	2.5	2,634.55	4.3
Beef Cattle, Sheep and Workstock	1,604.05	3.1	24.00	0.3	1,628.05	2.7
Community Activities	1,559.40	3.0	272.30	3.2	1,831.70	3.0
Marketing	1,148.10	2.2	55.00	0.7	1,203.10	2.0
Forestry	1,102.85	2.1	94.00	1.1	1,196.85	1.9
Outlook	542.70	1.0	28.50	0.3	571.20	0.9
Bees	395.30	0.8	6.00	0.1	401.30	0.7
All Other Activities	1,904.70	3.6	288.80	3.4	2,193.50	3.6
Total	52,379.80	100.0	8,459.00	100.0	60,838.80	100.0

* Time devoted to AAA divided among subject matter activities.

CHART III

DISTRIBUTION OF TIME DEVOTED BY WHITE FARM AGENTS AMONG ACTIVITIES, 1937*



*TIME DEVOTED TO AAA DIVIDED AMONG SUBJECT MATTER ACTIVITIES

TABLE IV

DISTRIBUTION OF TIME DEVOTED BY HOME AGENTS AMONG ACTIVITIES, 1937

	White Agents		Negro Agents		White and Negro Agents	
	Days	% of Time	Days	% of Time	Days	% of Time
Foods and Nutrition, Total	4,930.55	22.1	1,144.58	32.1	6,075.13	23.5
Food Selection and Preparation	3,493.10	15.7	652.58	18.3	4,145.68	16.0
Food Preservation	1,437.45	6.4	492.00	13.8	1,929.45	7.5
Clothing	3,683.75	16.5	739.50	20.7	4,423.25	17.1
Home Management and House Furnishings	3,473.80	15.6	238.25	6.7	3,712.05	14.4
Extension Organization and Program Making	2,743.55	12.3	378.58	10.6	3,122.13	12.1
Community Activities	1,450.65	6.5	137.00	3.8	1,587.65	6.1
Beautification of Home Grounds	1,440.65	6.4	153.70	4.3	1,594.35	6.2
Marketing, Buying, Selling, Financing	1,255.00	5.6	23.25	0.7	1,278.25	4.9
Commercial and Home Gardens	753.95	3.4	262.00	7.3	1,015.95	3.9
Home Health and Sanitation	681.80	3.0	260.37	7.3	942.17	3.6
Child Development and Parent Education	157.85	0.7	34.02	1.0	191.87	0.7
All Other Activities	1,753.85	7.9	195.75	5.5	1,949.60	7.5
Total	22,325.40	100.0	3,567.00	100.0	25,892.40	100.0

CHART IV

DISTRIBUTION OF TIME DEVOTED BY WHITE HOME AGENTS AMONG ACTIVITIES, 1937

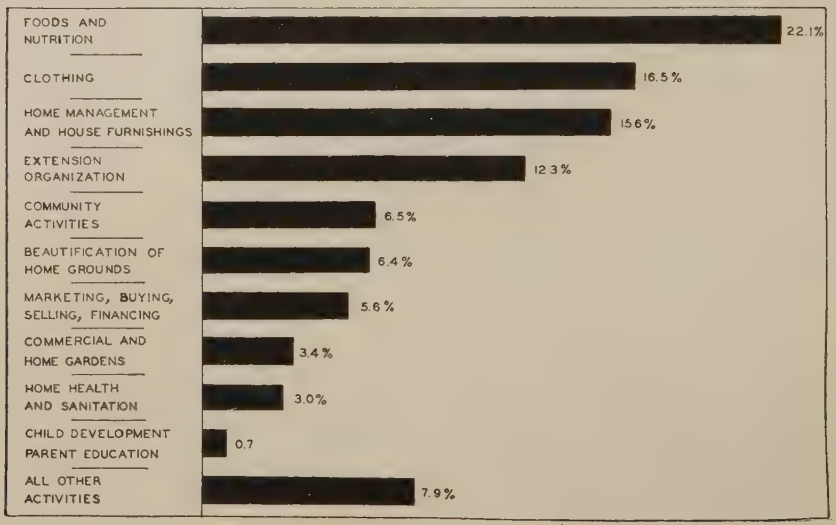


TABLE V

METHODS OF EXTENSION TEACHING, 1937

	Farm Agents			Home Agents			All Agents*
	White	Negro	Total	White	Negro	Total	Total
Number Adult County Associations or Committees	121	30	151	76	14	90	241
Membership	29,896	734	30,630	16,873	832	17,705	48,335
Number Voluntary Adult Leaders or Committeemen**	4,404	820	5,224	7,531	585	8,116	13,340
Number Paid Adult Leaders (AAA)	3,481		3,481	78		78	3,559
Number Home Demonstration Clubs or Groups	XXX	XXX	XXX	1,114	279	1,393	1,393
Membership	XXX	XXX	XXX	28,456	6,423	34,879	34,879
Number Farm or Home Visits	112,353	20,542	132,895	30,536	5,590	36,126	169,021
Number Different Farms or Homes Visited	54,856	8,841	63,697	16,702	2,833	19,535	81,821
Number Office Calls	848,480	11,797	860,277	35,055	1,999	37,054	897,331
Number Telephone Calls	162,173	2,273	164,446	29,868	958	30,826	195,272
Number News Articles Published	9,840	615	10,455	6,666	197	6,863	17,195
Number Individual Letters Written	300,992	13,706	314,698	71,360	6,330	77,690	392,388
Number Circular Letters Written	7,052	963	8,015	4,805	1,513	6,318	14,256
Number Bulletins Distributed	244,273	21,372	265,645	220,513	12,847	233,360	499,005
Number Radio Talks Made	119	2	121	157	0	157	278
Number Events Showing Extension Exhibits	189	88	277	440	48	488	731
Number Adult Training Meetings for Leaders	1,007	112	1,119	598	71	669	1,770
Attendance of Leaders	24,565	1,623	26,188	16,678	1,362	18,040	43,705
Number Method Demonstration Meetings	3,776	1,972	5,748	17,013	2,953	19,966	25,664
Attendance	75,665	34,845	110,510	405,442	43,849	449,291	557,162
Number Result Demonstration Meetings	1,605	674	2,279	727	137	864	3,128
Attendance	11,230	32,705	43,935	15,299	3,064	18,363	61,872
Number Tours Conducted for Adults	131	63	194	98	16	114	298
Attendance	6,903	1,902	8,805	4,166	247	4,413	12,217
Number Achievement Days held for Adults	20	37	57	74	23	97	142

TABLE V—*Continued*

	Farm Agents			Home Agents			All Agents*
	White	Negro	Total	White	Negro	Total	Total
Attendance	6,452	9,756	16,208	14,486	3,592	18,078	31,729
Number Encampments for Adult Women	0	0	0	5	8	13	13
Attendance	0	0	0	356	299	655	655
Number Other Meetings held	8,867	1,812	10,679	5,339	700	6,039	16,427
Attendance	360,168	83,694	443,862	415,659	17,877	433,536	864,621
Number Meetings held by Local Leaders	361	248	609	1,849	133	1,982	2,578
Attendance	14,825	4,037	18,862	40,479	4,495	44,974	63,701
Number Meetings Conducted by Discussion Group Method	570	273	843	694	32	726	1,489

*Does not necessarily equal sum of farm and home agents' activities due to two or more agents participating in the same activity.

**All men leaders are listed under farm agents and women under home agents.

TABLE VI

COMPARISON OF ADULT DEMONSTRATORS' YIELDS WITH STATE AVERAGE YIELDS FOR CERTAIN CROPS, 1937, NORTH CAROLINA

	Demonstration Farms						State Average Yield Per Acre	Increase in Yield Per Acre over State Average		
	White Agents		Negro Agents		Combined					
	Acres	Yield Per Acre	Acres	Yield Per Acre	Acres	Yield Per Acre		White	Negro	Combined
Oats	3,222.0	47.7 bu.	329.0	30.3 bu.	3,551.0	46.1 bu.	21.0 bu.	127.1%	44.3%	119.5%
Corn	12,421.0	39.7	2,267.8	38.6	14,688.8	39.5	19.5	103.6%	97.9%	102.6%
Rye	629.0	14.3	480.0	15.2	1,109.0	14.7	7.5	90.7%	102.7%	96.0%
Wheat	3,037.5	18.2	778.5	18.1	3,816.0	18.2	11.8	54.2%	53.2%	54.2%
Irish Potatoes	196.0	148.6	86.0	138.5	282.0	145.5	102.0	45.7%	35.8%	42.6%
Cotton	11,834.5	481 lbs.*	523.5	426 lbs.*	12,358	479 lbs.*	336 lbs.*	43.2%	26.8%	42.6%
Barley	357.5	28.3 bu.	55.0	26.9 bu.	412.5	28.1 bu.	20.0 bu.	41.5%	34.5%	40.5%
Sweet Potatoes	661.4	113.7	248.0	132.2	909.4	118.7	96.0	18.4%	37.7%	23.6%
Tobacco	1,482.2	971 lbs.	419.0	961 lbs.	1,901.2	969 lbs.	886 lbs.	9.6%	8.5%	9.4%
Total	33,841.1	XX	5,186.8	XX	39,027.9	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX

*Lint

The demonstration yields show approximately double the State average in corn, oats, and rye, and about a half larger than the State average in wheat, Irish potatoes and barley. The demonstrations have shown that large increases can be made in the yields of these crops; and if better farming practices were adopted generally over the State, a considerable increase in the State average yields could be obtained. The results indicate that there is at present a larger potential increase per acre available for those crops used mainly for home consumption than on crops used mainly for cash income.

CHART V

PERCENT INCREASE IN YIELDS PER ACRE ON ADULT DEMONSTRATION FARMS OVER AVERAGE YIELDS PER ACRE FOR THE STATE, 1937

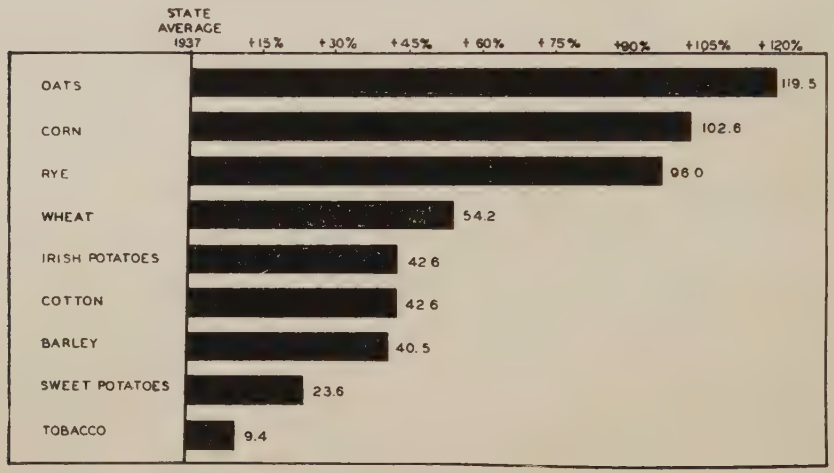
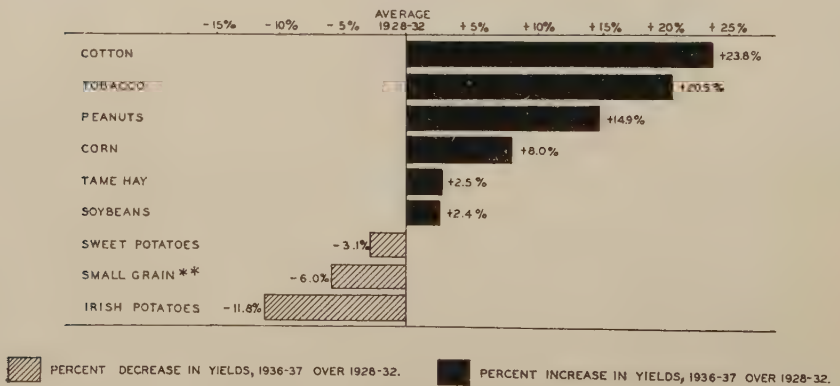


CHART VI

COMPARISON OF AVERAGE YIELDS PER ACRE IN 1936-37 WITH THOSE OF 1928-32 FOR CERTAIN CROPS IN NORTH CAROLINA*



* DATA COMPUTED FROM ESTIMATES BY U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

** DATA FROM WHEAT, OATS, BARLEY, AND RYE.

TABLE VII

COMPARISON OF AVERAGE YIELDS PER ACRE IN 1936-37 WITH THOSE OF 1928-32 FOR CERTAIN CROPS*—NORTH CAROLINA

CROP	Unit	Average for 1928–32	Average for 1936–37	Increase or Decrease from 1928–32 to 1936–37	
				No.	Percent
Cotton	pounds (lint)	269	333	+64	+23.8
Tobacco	pounds	689	830	+141	+20.5
Peanuts	pounds	989	1,136	+147	+14.9
Corn	bushels	17.60	19.00	+1.4	+8.0
Tame Hay	tons	0.79	0.81	+0.02	+2.5
Soybeans	bushels	12.50	12.80	+0.3	+2.4
Sweet Potatoes	bushels	96	93	—3	—3.1
Small Grain**	bushels	13.30	12.50	—0.8	—6.0
Irish Potatoes	bushels	102	90	—12	—11.8

* Computed from estimates by U. S. Department of Agriculture. Yields for 1937 used in the 1936-37 average are preliminary.

** Includes wheat, oats, barley and rye.

FARM DEMONSTRATION

In the preceding part of this report an outline of the extension organization and how it functions, a summary of the year's work, and a detailed account of activities reported by the county farm and home agents have been given. On the following pages will be found a comprehensive report of extension activities as viewed through the eyes of the various specialists and supervisors, together with something of the methods used and the results obtained.

It is interesting to note that cash income, excluding AAA payments, has risen from $97,730,000 in 1932 to $258,850,000 in 1937. The following table gives cash income to North Carolina farmers from crops and livestock and government payments: (See Chart I)

Year	Crops and Livestock	Government Payments	Total
1932	$ 97,730,000	$	$ 97,730,000
1933	170,904,000	6,741,000	177,645,000
1934	219,279,000	17,314,000	236,593,000
1935	217,475,000	12,293,000	229,768,000
*1936	219,050,000	4,302,000	223,352,000
*1937	258,850,000	12,282,000	271,132,000

* Calendar year basis. Other years on crop year basis.

Source: Estimates from Crop Reporting Board, United States Department of Agriculture.

AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

The agricultural conservation program for North Carolina was administered by the Extension Service under the general supervision of the East Central Region directors and National AAA administrative officers. The State extension director and AAA executive officers, together with the State AAA committee composed of farmers, supervised work in the State; while local administrative work was done by farmer-committeemen with agents serving in an advisory capacity. In 1937, white farm agents spent 25.9 percent of their time in AAA work, as compared with 31.2 percent in 1936; 47.6 percent in 1935 and 63.2 percent in 1934.

By offering payments as an inducement for growers to limit their acreage of soil-depleting crops and to carry out more soil-building practices, the AAA gave added support to the good farming policies advocated by the Extension Service. Not only has the AAA created a greater interest in good farming, but it has also made it possible for farmers to adopt more of the recommended practices than they could have done without this help.

Extension specialists have thrown their support to the AAA program by showing how the practices recommended in connection with the production of crops and livestock could be carried out under provisions of the program. Other educational work connected with the AAA has given farmers a greater appreciation of the serious consequences of erosion and soil depletion; it has shown the value of soil-conserving crops, crop ro-

tation, other soil-improving practices, and balanced farming; and it has stressed the importance of keeping the production of cash crops in line with consumption.

While limiting the acreage of soil-depleting cash crops, the AAA also called for an increase in the acreage of soil-conserving crops. Growers who participated in the 1936 program had previously been growing around 1,200,000 acres of soil-conserving crops. But that year they expanded these crops, which were mostly legumes, to 1,800,000 acres. A still further increase was made in 1937, but exact figures were not available when this report was written.

With a limitation on the acreage of cotton, tobacco, and other soil-depleting crops, farmers grew more food and feed crops, improved their pastures, and took more interest in poultry and livestock as a means of rounding out their farming operations.

The following table shows the comparative coverage by worksheets in 1936 and 1937:

	Base	Amount of Base Covered by Worksheets in:	
		1936	1937
Cotton	1,568,752	1,206,812	1,366,694
Tobacco	761,641	555,656	640,959
Peanuts	214,746	144,090	189,416
General Soil Depleting Crops	3,156,000	1,908,696	2,530,041

See Chart I for the amount of AAA payments distributed annually during the 1933-1937 period. For the most part, payments made in one year were for compliance work done the year before.

Even with a larger number of work sheets in 1937, it appears doubtful that as many producers will qualify for payments as in 1936, and the payments to individual farmers may be smaller. This is due to the fact that fewer farmers made their maximum diversions. But on the other hand, there will probably be an increase in the payments farmers earned by carrying out soil-building practices.

The failure of many growers to keep their cash crops within the limits set by the program resulted in lower prices and serious loss to the growers, except in the case of tobacco. Tobacco acreage was increased, but a seven percent increase in domestic consumption and the heavy buying of exporters helped to maintain prices of the leaf. Tobacco production in 1937 was some 100,000,000 pounds in excess of consumption.

In September, potato growers voted to have a potato goal included in the 1938 program. This will apply only in the commercial potato-growing counties, and on farms where there is to be a potato goal there will also be a goal for general truck crops.

AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING

There are five extension specialists in agricultural engineering. One of the specialists has general supervision over all the work, while another

gives full time to rural electrification, assisted by the home management specialists of the home demonstration department. A third serves as cotton gin specialist and two others aid in general farm engineering problems such as terracing, soil conservation practices, erection of farm buildings, and other miscellaneous engineering problems.

For the extension year, 15.7 percent of the white farm agents' time was devoted to agricultural engineering. More time was given to this phase of extension work than to any other except the AAA programs. Assistant agents devoted a large part of their time to supervising the county terracing programs.

Soil Conservation. At the end of the year there were 42 county soil conservation associations in the State operating 49 heavy terracing units, eight subsoilers, and four heavy disks. These units were used to terrace 51,600 acres in 1937. Terraces constructed over the State by other methods during the year protected approximately 53,400 acres from erosion. It is estimated by farm agents that these terraces have saved North Carolina farmers more than $280,000.

The terracing program was coordinated with the work of the Soil Conservation Service and the Emergency Conservation Work Administration camps. All equipment was bought by the associations, and the individual farmers were charged at such a rate as to pay the actual cost of operating the equipment plus their pro rata share of the depreciation.

The urgency of other phases of agricultural engineering made it impossible to give farm drainage all the attention it should have had. But in nine low-lying eastern counties where inadequate drainage is a serious problem, the engineers assisted in improving old drainage systems, planning surface ditches, and the like. In two counties, tile drainage programs with complete demonstrations were carried out. Farmers in these two counties bought and used 27 carloads of tile. Drainage practices were adopted on 8,425 acres.

Rural Electrification. The extension specialist in rural electrification was assisted in his work by the home management specialist, other members of the Extension Service, and representatives of the State Rural Electrification Authority. The power companies also gave their cooperation.

To acquaint farm people with the importance of safe and adequate wiring, and to explain the many good uses to which electricity can be put on the farmstead, 95 rural electrification schools were held. Rural electrification exhibits were also shown at Farm and Home Week at State College and at the annual Seed Exposition of the North Carolina Crop Improvement Association.

From January 1 to November 1, 1937, the number of rural electric power consumers increased from 30,000 to 42,000, and the miles of power lines increased from 5,500 to 7,500. Approximately $8,000,000 has been spent by rural users, power companies, municipalities, and the National Rural Electrification Administration in providing the 7,500 miles of rural lines now strung. It is roughly estimated that 10 to 15 million dollars additional have been spent by consumers for wiring and equipment.

A survey made on an eight-mile line nine months after it had been constructed showed how people in that community responded to the pro-

gram. The 39 farms, 2 churches, and 5 filling stations on this line had installed: 34 radios, 34 irons, 18 refrigerators, 8 water pumps, 8 ranges, 3 washing machines, 1 water heater, 20 fans, 9 toasters, 1 oil burner, 6 vacuum cleaners, 1 brooder, 3 emery wheels, 2 drills, 4 air compressors, 1 soldering iron, 1 battery charger, 14 hot plates, 2 heating pads, 1 sewing machine, 3 percolators, 2 razors, 2 waffle irons, 2 heaters, 1 victrola, 1 hair curler, 1 band saw, 1 joiner.

Agricultural Buildings. The rapid growth of extension work in the past few years, together with the heavy demand made upon county agents as a result of the AAA program made it imperative that more adequate office space be provided in the counties. As a result, county agricultural buildings have been constructed or arranged for in 46 counties. Of this number, 38 new buildings were constructed with the help of the W.P.A. Eight of these were built in 1937. In other counties, office facilities have been improved by means of additions to old buildings, remodeling the offices already in use, and by securing quarters in new post offices or other new buildings. According to the best information available, North Carolina has constructed more county agricultural buildings than any other State.

County agricultural buildings provide office space for the farm and home agents and have auditoriums in which farmers and farm women may gather for various meetings. The extension agricultural engineers furnished plans and gave other assistance of an advisory nature to counties erecting these buildings. During the year the engineers furnished 16 sets of plans to 16 counties.

The engineers also cooperate with other extension specialists in preparing plans for various types of farm buildings. Some 300 different farm building plans were in the files in 1937. But the plans are not "static," as the department keeps on the alert to revise the plans whenever ways to improve them are discerned. During the year, 5,543 plans for farm buildings were distributed in 95 counties.

In the interest of home water systems, 56 demonstration meetings were held and county agents were given instructions that would enable them to reach more families than the engineers could by themselves. The systems proposed ranged from the simple hand-pump systems through gravity systems to complete systems operated by electric motors. For the individual home, the system recommended was in keeping with what the family could afford and to the type best suited to that particular house.

The following data give an indication of results accomplished with farm buildings, home appliances and farm machinery in 1937:

	No. of Counties	No. Items
FARM BUILDINGS:		
County agricultural (new)	8	8
Dwellings constructed	43	393
Dwellings remodeled	52	1,504
Dairy buildings improved	55	235
Regular silos improved	39	110
Trench silos improved	40	183
Hog houses improved	55	524
Poultry houses improved	84	1,128
Storage structures improved	43	315
HOME IMPROVEMENTS:		
Lighting systems installed	64	9,049
Water systems installed	69	1,418
Sewage systems installed	51	669
Home appliances improved	66	13,690
Sewing machines reported	26	1,016
MACHINES REPAIRED:		
Tractors	16	174
Tillage Implements	13	595
Harvesters and threshers	21	125
Plows	14	2,240
Mowers	17	198
Planters	14	879

Cotton Gins. The cotton gin specialist was employed in December, 1936, to help improve the ginning service rendered farmers. Cotton is frequently damaged in the ginning process. In places ginning costs were too high, and in others cut-throat competition had kept ginning receipts so low that the operators could not maintain their equipment in good condition.

The specialist worked with the ginners to help them improve the quality of their equipment, and he spent considerable time in demonstrating to cotton growers the evils of poor ginning. Until farmers demand better ginning, many ginners will no doubt be slow to improve their methods of operation. On the other hand farmers will get better ginning service if they take their cotton to the gin in good condition.

Results obtained during the first year's work are not available in terms of figures, but the specialist reported a growing interest in better ginning. A number of gins have installed new equipment or repaired old machinery where repairs were practicable. More steam driers have been installed, though the lack of adequate drying equipment is still a major fault in the State's ginning industry.

FARM MANAGEMENT

The farm management program is being broadened to embrace a wide field of activities coordinating extension work in farm and home demonstration. In 1937, more attention was given to the fact that the whole farmstead must be treated as an integrated unit on which the different enterprises are molded into a well organized system. Formerly, farm

management work was concerned with record-keeping and an analysis of records kept by the farmers. But the expansion in personnel due to an increase in funds available for this work has enlarged the scope of farm management activities.

The extension farm management program was conducted in cooperation with the Tennessee Valley Authority, the Soil Conservation Service, the Farm Credit Administration, and the Farm Security Administration. The financial assistance given by the TVA and the SCS has helped the Extension Service enlarge its farm management program. In 1937, the TVA paid the salaries of 15 assistant county farm agents who served in the 15 western North Carolina counties lying in the Tennessee Valley area, and helped pay the salaries of two extension specialists. The SCS paid the salaries of three assistant county agents, and helped pay the salary of an extension specialist in soil conservation whose work was linked with the farm management program. In addition all other county agents cooperated with representatives of the above agencies in farm management and related activities.

In cooperation with the TVA, a program of soil conservation and improvement was carried out on selected demonstration farms through the use of recommended fertilizer materials, the establishment of adapted crop rotations, the promotion of record keeping, and the adoption of other management practices suited to the farm being studied.

The activities were centered chiefly in 15 Western North Carolina counties, but similar work was done on farms located in 32 other counties.

The TVA supplied triple superphosphate for tests on the demonstration farms, and farmers were helped to buy lime at low cost for use on fields where pH tests showed excessive soil acidity. In 1937, farmers in the TVA area received 1,639,700 pounds of superphosphate to be applied to 13,686 acres of land planted to legumes, grasses, or other soil-building or soil-holding crops. Along with the phosphate, 12,604 tons of lime were applied in this area. Demonstration farms outside the TVA area received 988,200 pounds of triple superphosphate application on 15,134 acres.

The information contained in the record books, when analyzed, furnished the farmers with helpful facts for planning future operations, and also served as a guide to the Extension Service in furthering its work.

The record books are analyzed and summarized in the farm management office at State College after they have been closed out by the farmers at the end of the year. Complete reports on the 1937 record books, therefore, are not available for the 1937 annual report. In 1936 there were 970 demonstration farms in the TVA counties, but some farmers did not turn in complete records. A composite summary of 801 record books showed the average cash income to be $869.73 per farm, while the average cash expenditures per farm amounted to $513.79. The net cash income of only $355.94 for each farm does not take into account the large quantity of farm products consumed at home. Outside of the TVA area there were about 800 demonstration farms on which studies were made of the records kept in order to provide a basis for recommending improved programs for these farms.

Every county in the State was represented by farm agents or their assistants at five educational schools in farm management conducted during

the year by the extension farm management specialists. In these schools the details of record-keeping were explained. Records kept during the previous year were analyzed. This was done that the agents might be in a better position to show a farmer how to keep his records properly, and how to make use of the information brought out through the analysis of his records.

At first, arrangements were made for holding these schools only in the western section where the most work was being done in record-keeping, but the first school was so successful that plans were then made to provide similar training for agents from all counties of the State.

Crop Rotation. A major part of the farm management program was concerned with crop rotations, with consideration being given to the needs of the farm family, production of adequate food and feed supplies, maintaining the farm income, increasing livestock production, and generally improving the farm.

Data on the demonstration farms are not yet complete enough to show definitely the changes in acreages devoted to different crops. In recent years there has been a trend toward less row crops and more legumes and sod crops. In the mountain area much of the land on steeper slopes has been planted to trees, grass, and legumes, while only the lower, more level fields are used for cultivated crops.

Old pastures have been improved with lime, phosphate, clover, and grass so that they will support more livestock. Lime and phosphate applied to legumes in a crop rotation improve not only the legume crop but also the fertility of the soil. By rotating crops, and by keeping cultivated crops off steep hillsides, erosion in places has been brought almost to a standstill.

The need of more fertile soils is one of the greatest problems confronting present-day North Carolina agriculture. The impoverished condition of the soil on many farms is largely responsible for the low crop yields. The average yields per acre over the State in 1937 were 19.5 bushels of corn, 11.8 bushels of wheat, 21 bushels of oats, .86 of a ton of hay, 336 pounds of cotton, 886 pounds of tobacco, and 1170 pounds of peanuts.

Yet it has been demonstrated through building up the soil and by adopting recommended cultural practices, that the present production of these crops could be grown on one-half the land now required. This would lower the cost of production and release more land for food and feed, livestock, soil-conserving crops, and timber growing—all of which would make it possible for the farmer to work out a better balanced farming program.

In furthering this work, the agents and specialists helped arrange for adult and 4-H club demonstrations with corn and small grains, of which 5,080 were completed. Completed also were 589 adult and 437 4-H cotton demonstrations, 312 adult and 491 4-H tobacco growing demonstrations, 4,508 adult and 138 4-H legume and forage crop demonstrations, and 1,787 crop rotation demonstrations.

Soil Conservation Districts. The extension soil conservationist cooperated with other extension specialists, county agents, the Soil Conser-

vation Service, the Tennessee Valley Authority, and groups of farmers in promoting good land use and soil conservation practices.

An outstanding phase of this work was the assistance given in the organization of five soil conservation districts in the State. Such a district is a cooperative association of farmers who have banded themselves together, under provisions of state and federal law, for the purpose of attacking a common problem: soil erosion and land use. The farmers control the work in their respective districts, but they have the counsel of men trained in farm management, soil conservation, agronomy, engineering, forestry, and soil technology.

Upon petition of the required number of farmers living along Brown Creek in Anson and Union Counties, a soil conservation district was set up there in the summer of 1937. It was the first such district so organized in the United States. The organization of four other districts was practically completed at the close of the report year, and another was being started.

The table below shows the area of the different districts, the counties in which they lie, and the number of landowners in each district except the last two, for which figures were not available.

NAME	Location	Area	Landowners
Brown Creek	Anson, Union	115,000 acres	385
Fishing Creek	Warren, Halifax	115,000 acres	368
Tar River	Person, Granville, Vance, Franklin	210,000 acres	1,268
Tri-Creek	Yadkin	112,000 acres	739
Second Broad River	Rutherford, McDowell	160,000 acres	----------
Catawba	Catawba	130,000 acres	----------

Soil conservation work has also been carried on in other counties, both in SCS demonstration projects and camp areas and in 20 other counties over the State. The work includes terracing, crop rotations, contour tillage, sub-soiling, strip-cropping, meadow strips, pasture improvement, woodland management, and other good farm management and soil conservation practices.

The extension soil conservation work included: crop rotations on 21,582 acres, cover crops on 3,814 acres, pastures on 1,046 acres, soil treatment on 1,224 acres, strip-cropping on 554 acres, terracing to protect 4,908 acres, contour tillage on 7,114 acres, sub-soiling 121 acres, gully plantings on 48 acres, and woodland management on 105 acres.

Assistance was given the SCS and the TVA in making surveys of areas so that better soil conservation and land use programs could be put into effect.

CERTAIN PRACTICES ADOPTED THROUGH FARM MANAGEMENT, 1937

		No. Counties Reporting
Number of farmers keeping farm accounts throughout the year under supervision of agent—Regular	1,839	65
Number of farmers keeping farm accounts throughout the year under supervision of agent—AAA	4,455	14
Number of farmers keeping cost-of-production records under supervision of agent	2,886	49
Number of farmers assisted in summarizing and interpreting their accounts	1,973	62
Number of farmers assisted in making inventory or credit statements	2,051	51
Number of farmers assisted in obtaining credit	12,722	76
Number of farmers assisted in making mortgage or other debt adjustments	462	52
Number of farm credit associations assisted in organizing during the year	10	8
Number of farm business or enterprise-survey records taken during year	6,175	13
Number of farmers making recommended changes in their business as result of keeping accounts or survey records	3,787	48
Number of other farmers adopting cropping, livestock, or complete farming systems according to recommendations	12,296	69
Number of farmers advised relative to leases	2,281	56
Number of farmers assisted in developing supplemental sources of income	5,508	61
Number of families assisted in reducing cash expenditures:		
By exchange of labor or machinery	1,207	28
By bartering farm or home products	8,143	48
By producing larger part of food on farm	29,082	69
By making own repairs of buildings and machinery	4,215	55

SWINE

Swine extension work occupied the full time of one specialist and 5.7 percent of the time of the white farm agents.

Cooperative marketing was well demonstrated by Eastern North Carolina's commercial swine producers during the past year. Two cooperative shipping markets were functioning at the beginning of the year, and at the close 12 more had been established. From January 1 to November 30, farmers sold through their local cooperative marketing associations 48,297 hogs weighing 9,474,043 pounds for a gross return of $951,561.70. Total deductions for soft and oily pork and for shipping expenses amounted to 2.03 percent of the gross receipts.

The hogs were sold directly to the packers, who submitted competitive bids. Since the hogs were produced largely according to recommended methods of breeding, feeding, and management, and in most cases produced hard carcasses, the packers offered more than the growers could have obtained from local buyers. The estimated increase in net returns to the growers was $40,537.27.

Packers make deductions from the price of hogs which grade soft or oily. It was felt that trained graders at the shipping points could render a service to both buyers and sellers, and during the year the specialist conferred with packers and representatives of the United States Department of Agriculture in planning how such a grading service could be provided.

Parasitic infections give hog producers considerable trouble in North Carolina. As a move toward counteracting this difficulty, 83 schools on the production of thrifty pigs were conducted in 70 counties attended by 9,643 farmers and farm women. Moving pictures were exhibited on parasite and disease control and on how to grow thrifty pigs. Production problems were discussed, and growers were urged to have the pigs farrowed on clean land where no hogs had ranged in the past few years.

Self-feeders enable pigs to make greater gains at less cost to the producer. Fifty-one self-feeder demonstrations were completed. Records from 37 demonstrations show that 743 hogs gained an average of 1.4 pounds each per day, or 112 pounds during the period of the demonstration. It took an average of 385 pounds of feed to put 100 pounds of weight on a hog, and the hogs sold for a net return of $10.15 per hundredweight. The corn fed to hogs and marketed as pork brought $1.47 a bushel, as compared with an 88-cent local market price for the grain. On this basis those growers who sold hogs to packers during the year fed 1,254,864 bushels of corn which, when sold as pork, brought $740,369 more than the local market price of corn.

During the year, 1,346 4-H club members completed swine projects in which 2,861 hogs were raised. Assistance was given by 249 voluntary local leaders and committeemen; 1,255 adult result demonstrations were conducted; 525 method demonstration meetings and 281 other meetings were held; 510 farmers were assisted in getting pure bred sires; 786 farmers were assisted in getting pure bred or high grade females; 1,386 families were assisted with home butchering, meat cutting, and curing; 2,586 farmers followed parasite control recommendations; 6,653 farmers followed disease control recommendations; 6,529 farmers followed marketing recommendations, and 4,355 farmers were assisted in using timely economic information as a basis for readjusting their swine enterprises.

POULTRY

Extension work with poultry was conducted last year by three specialists. White farm agents spent 5.4 percent of their time in this work.

There were 10,342,000 chickens over three months of age on the 300,000 farms of North Carolina on January 1, 1937, as compared with 9,289,000 the year before. The egg production of these birds is not known, but poultry ranks as one of the leading farm enterprises of the State. The 70,000 birds in 380 demonstration flocks laid an average of 168 eggs each during 1937.

Three main poultry projects were given special consideration during the year: The breed improvement project involving record of performance work; 4-H club projects involving broiler production and flock management; and the demonstration flock project in which a close check was kept on the flocks' performance.

In the breed improvement project, individual birds were trapnested to determine egg production and whether the birds were of the type suitable for breeding purposes. During the first full year this work was carried on, 1937, it reached into eight counties, touching 11 farm flocks containing over 4,000 birds.

Over 200 breeding pens were selected; 1,331 pure bred males and over

600 pedigreed males were placed; pure bred birds replacd mongrels in over 500 flocks; approximately 25,000 hens were culled from farm flocks; 158,000 baby chicks were placed; 3,800 brick or rock brooders were built; over 1,000 poultry houses were reported built; approximately 84,000 birds were immunized against fowl pox; some $220,000 worth of poultry, eggs, and turkeys were marketed cooperatively, and from 380 demonstration flocks their owners secured a return of $120,673 or $1.70 a bird above feed costs.

Assistance was given 733 farmers and 902 4-H club members in broiler production involving around 325,000 chicks. Complete reports were not obtained from all projects, but on a basis of records received, it was estimated that 277,000 of these chicks lived and were sold at a weight of a little over two pounds, bringing $136,000. The cost of the baby chicks, plus feed, fuel and other production expenses, amounted to $94,500, thus leaving a net labor income of $41,500.

Demonstration flock operators were requested to keep accurate records on their flocks and sent these records to the poultry specialists once a month. The specialists then analyzed the records and made recommendations for improvements in flock management. The average production increased from 159 eggs per bird in 1936 to 168 eggs in 1937, but higher feed costs reduced the return above feed cost from $1.87 per bird in 1936 to $1.70 in 1937.

DAIRYING

Four specialists were engaged in extension dairy work during the year. One assistant worked largely in the eastern portion of the State, while the other labored in the west. A fourth helped dairy manufacturers with their problems. White farm agents spent 4.6 percent of their time in dairying.

Despite higher feed costs during the first half of 1937, dairymen maintained a strong interest in the Dairy Herd Improvement Associations and at the end of the year there were eight active associations composed of 110 herds in which 4,823 cows were on test. This was an increase of 10 herds and 444 cows over the number of tests at the close of 1936. The average production of DHIA cows was 6,848 pounds of milk and 300 pounds of butterfat, an increase of 153 pounds of milk and 7 pounds of fat over the 1936 average. This production is twice as high as the State average for all dairy cows.

Along with the DHIA work, the specialists aided dairymen in culling 514 unprofitable cows from their herds and in selecting 127 purebred bulls.

The State lags in pasture development, and much time was given to pasture demonstrations. The 856 pasture demonstrations started during the year covered 5,713 acres. Also, 150 demonstrations in winter hay crops were established. These two activities not only need more attention from dairymen of the State but they also are in line with the objectives of the agricultural conservation program. Assistance was given in the construction of 190 silos and 17 safety bull pens. New plans for 45 dairy processing plants, 24 milk houses, and four barns were drawn. Four-H calf club work was conducted with 632 club members in 70 counties and seventy-five of the 100 dairy manufacturing plants were assisted with their manufacturing problems during the year.

Agents reported the following results of work in dairy extension:

		No. Counties Reporting
Number of farmers assisted in obtaining pure bred sires	295	70
Number of farmers assisted in obtaining high-grade or pure bred females	654	73
Number of bull, boar, ram, or stallion circles or clubs organized or assisted	1	1
Number of members in preceding circles or clubs	5	1
Number of herd or flock-improvement associations organized or assisted	21	21
Number of members in these associations	664	21
Number of farmers not in associations keeping performance records of animals	74	25
Number of families assisted in butter and cheese making	983	23
Number of farmers following parasite-control recommendations	339	28
Number of farmers following disease-control recommendations	2,441	48
Number of farmers following marketing recommendations	1,719	34
Number of farmers assisted in using timely economic information as a basis for readjusting enterprise	3,856	37

There were 750 retail dairymen and 69 pasteurizing plants in the State last year and these delivered 43,000,000 gallons of milk to the trade during the year. This milk had a farm value of $11,500,000. The 62 ice cream plants made about 4,000,000 gallons of ice cream, sherbet, and ices containing dairy products valued at $960,000. The 26 plants in which butter was manufactured had an output of 2,282,500 pounds, for which farmers and dairymen received $636,000, and approximately $90,900 worth of milk was used in manufacturing 505,000 pounds of cheese in four plants.

A new supply of milk for manufacturing purposes was developed during the year in Buncombe, Polk, Yancey, Henderson, Mitchell, Madison, Haywood, Jackson, and Transylvania Counties. The milk is being produced by 1,000 farmers and is replacing dairy products valued at $200,000 which were being imported into that section every year.

BEEF CATTLE, SHEEP, AND WORK STOCK

One animal husbandry specialist devoted full time to work with beef cattle, sheep, and work stock. Farm agents gave 3.1 percent of their time to this work. Livestock production was given considerable impetus during the year by the agricultural conservation program, with its emphasis on grasses and legumes and its tendency to limit the production of cotton and tobacco.

One of the great handicaps to beef cattle production in the State is the inadequate supply of breeding stock. Consequently, the specialist and agents helped 211 farmers in 38 counties to obtain pure bred or high grade females, and other farmers in 48 counties were aided to secure 178 herd sires. Beef cattle, as well as dairy cattle, are in need of more pastures and other home grown feed. The specialist and agents assisted with pasture demonstrations in 79 counties. Winter cover crops not only conserve the soil, but they provide excellent feed for livestock, and

farmers have been increasing their acreage of these crops, though the exact acreage of winter cover crops used for beef cattle and sheep in the State is not known.

Some 1,600 steers were fattened for market in the feed lots of Eastern North Carolina during the 1936-37 winter, an increase of 500 head over the year before. Later in 1937 the market outlook was not so good, and only 840 head were put on fattening feed in the fall of that year.

Four-H baby beef club work was started in North Carolina in 1935, built around a fat cattle show at Asheville. The next year, the State Fair added baby beef exhibits to the 4-H department, and this increased interest in this phase of club work. In 1937, there were 130 boys from 26 counties and 11 girls from six counties enrolled in 4-H baby beef clubs.

The Asheville fat cattle show each year is now a big event in the western part of the State. Nine mountain counties were represented at the 1937 show and a creditable showing was made by each. An educational exhibit featured steers representing the different grades of slaughter cattle, and just above them artificial replicas of the wholesale meat cuts were displayed.

Assistance was given in placing 16 stud rams and 110 pure bred or high grade ewes to establish new flocks and build up old ones. Lamb grading and cooperative sales gained considerable headway during the year. From three counties, 2,506 lambs were shipped in 1936, while 4,303 were shipped from 13 counties in 1937. Some 50,000 pounds of wool were sold cooperatively last year; 30,000 pounds in 1936. One farmer reported that a local buyer had offered him 23 cents a pound for his wool but he shipped it in a cooperative pool and secured 42 cents a pound net.

In the work with beef cattle, sheep, and workstock during the year, 570 adult demonstrations were conducted; 119 method demonstration meetings and 88 other meetings were held; 145 4-H club members completed projects; 330 farmers were assisted in getting good sires; 633 farmers were assisted in getting high grade or pure bred females; 104 families were assisted in home butchering, meat cutting, and curing; 1,684 farmers followed disease and parasite control recommendations, and 1,362 farmers followed the marketing recommendations.

HORTICULTURE

One extension horticulturist serves in the eastern counties and the other works in the western half of the State. White farm agents gave 5.5 percent of their time to work in this field in 1937.

Establishment of the apple research laboratory in the Brushy Mountains in 1937 was hailed as one of the most progressive forward steps taken by the department of horticulture in years. At this laboratory, the Experiment Station will study conditions in the area with a view to finding which varieties are best, how insects and disease may be controlled, and what cultural practices give the best results. Extension workers, who assisted in securing this laboratory, are particularly interested in seeing what it can do for growers of this area.

Some of the other high lights of the year were: The growing interest

in soil-building practices for apple and peach orchards, such as growing lespedeza, vetch, crotalaria, and other legumes; the heavy demand for high grade and certified sweet potato seed, particularly North Carolina strain No. 1; the increase in number of Irish potato fertilizer placement demonstrations (placing fertilizer in bands to one side of the seed increased the yield of No. 1 potatoes by an average of 15 barrels per acre); the wide-spread use of 24-quart strawberry crates in place of the 32-quart crates (the smaller crates give the berries more protection); the greater interest in growing fruit for home use, and the more effective spraying of home orchards for insect and disease control.

More commercial apple and peach orchards of the farmer-owned type were planted in 1937 than in any year since the depression began. The State produced 4,505,000 bushels of apples in 1937 and 1,890,000 bushels in 1936. The 1937 income was $1,350,000 or an increase of $100,000 over the 1936 income. Peach production increased from 1,558,000 bushels in 1936 to 1,984,000 bushels in 1937, and the income rose from $2,000,000 to $2,350,000.

Demonstrations conducted with a machine for placing fertilizer in bands to each side of the seed and below the seed level showed that this method resulted in better stands of Irish potato plants and higher yields per acre than could be obtained through the old method of placing the fertilizer under the seed. The increased yield per acre of No. 1 grade potatoes ranged from 4.2 barrels in Camden County to 26.4 barrels in one demonstration in Pitt County.

The following number of farmers followed recommended horticultural practices:

	Irish Potatoes	Sweet Potatoes	Home Garden	Market Garden
Recommend Fertilizers	2,352	1,505	8,037	2,169
Insect Control	2,460	33	13,097	2,156
Disease Control	916	1,858	4,889	592
Marketing	1,232	975	1,994	2,316
Planting Improved Seed	5,406	1,909	*	*
Growing Certified Seed	481	110	*	*

* Data unavailable.

TOBACCO

The extension tobacco specialist was drafted to take charge of the AAA program in North Carolina and an assistant specialist was employed in 1937 to carry on the actual extension work with this crop. During the year, white farm agents spent 5 percent of their time on tobacco work.

Tobacco has now become the State's greatest cash crop and extension workers were kept busy last year aiding growers in their efforts to produce higher yields of better quality leaf at less expense. This was done mainly through demonstrations in controlling insects and disease in the plant beds, in fertilization and cultural practices, and in grading the cured leaf. Much time was spent in giving growers information as to the various aspects of tobacco production, and it was noted that growers showed an increased interest in the production and use of certified seed.

Demonstrations with potash and nitrate of soda as a top dresser indicated that the value of the crop can be increased by amounts ranging from $13 to $54 per acre. The 6-0-15 formula for a top dresser gave the best results. It was found that a top dressing is needed especially in light, sandy soils, and should be put on in side applications about 20 days after planting.

There were 10,126 farmers in 26 counties who followed the tobacco marketing recommendations in 1937. In 71 counties, 20,405 farmers followed the fertilizer recommendations.

A tobacco short course was held at State College, January 19-22 in which farmers were given instructions in growing and grading tobacco, and in controlling the insects and diseases affecting the crop.

FARM MARKETING

A specialist gave his full time to farm marketing problems and related work with farm organizations. White farm agents spent about 2 percent of their time in this phase of extension work.

Since an understanding of cooperative marketing is needed by farmers before they will give it their best support, educational work along this line was conducted at 296 meetings in 46 counties where 10,491 persons attended.

Following a survey in the eastern counties, a fruit and vegetable marketing service was established through the Farmers Cooperative Exchange. More than 350 cars of Irish potatoes were marketed cooperatively through this service.

A vegetable marketing service was started for Watauga County growers, but much needs to be done in the way of improving production and arousing the interest of the growers before this service can swing into operation on a satisfactory basis.

A survey of farm cooperatives, conducted jointly with the Columbia Bank for Cooperatives, made available authentic and up-to-date information regarding the various farm cooperatives in North Carolina, the services they performed, and the volume of business transacted the year before.

When the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation stepped in to stabilize peanut prices by buying surplus nuts, adequate warehouse space was hard to find and it became necessary for the specialist in farm organizations to aid the Corporation in locating the necessary warehouses.

The following data indicate some of the results of marketing during the year: (farm and home)

	No.	*No. Counties Reporting*
Associations organized	72	40
Associations assisted	183	72
Membership of both	22,550	79
Individuals assisted	17,768	84

PLANT PATHOLOGY

One specialist gave his full time to plant pathology in 1937, and the white farm agents devoted about 2 percent of their time to this work.

The crops destroyed or damaged annually in North Carolina by plant diseases would be worth an estimated $50,000,000 to the farmers. The extension program of plant disease control aimed at two major objectives: First, to acquaint farmers with disease and control measures; second, to encourage farmers to put recommended control measures into practice as a result of field demonstrations. Tobacco, cotton, and horticultural crop diseases were given special attention.

In addition to the demonstrations conducted to ascertain the value of

TABLE VIII

NUMBER OF FARMERS FOLLOWING RECOMMENDED PRACTICES IN PLANT DISEASE AND INSECT CONTROL—1937

	Number Counties		Number Farmers	
	Disease Control	Insect Control	Disease Control	Insect Control
Tobacco	62	68	12,820	28,921
Cotton	45	35	6,914	5,087
Sweet Potatoes	47	2	1,858	33
Irish Potatoes	32	48	916	2,460
Home gardens	78	89	4,889	13,097
Market gardens	31	43	592	2,156
Home grounds	28	39	544	991
Tree fruits	67	74	836	1,144
Small fruits	20	22	123	190
Grapes	24	21	90	89
Corn	33	52	574	1,368
Wheat	57	32	7,574	1,808
Oats	47	18	3,461	282
Rye	7	7	74	47
Barley	17	8	167	59
Alfalfa	5	1	12	5
Sweet clover	1	1	2	2
Other clover	6	1	129	15
Vetch	1	1	25	30
Lespedeza	3	1	27	45
Pastures	1	1	5	7
Soybeans	8	6	115	45
Cowpeas	5	10	69	502
Velvet and Field beans	1	1	1	15
Peanuts	9	1	144	8

spraying to control blue mold, growers also were urged to locate their tobacco seed beds on new sites where the soil was "clean". New sites, it was found, were more effective than spraying. Methods of controlling angular leaf spot, mosaic, black shank, Granville wilt, and root knot were also stressed. It is estimated that the disease control measures adopted by tobacco growers saved them $2,000,000 in 1937.

Seed treatment to control "damping off" disease featured extension work in cotton disease control. In 100 result demonstrations, the seed was treated with two percent Ceresan. Better stands of cotton were secured from the treated seed and they produced an average of 267 pounds

more seed cotton per acre than did the untreated check plots. A great deal of seed was treated also by farmers not conducting demonstrations. An estimated 200,000 acres were planted with treated seed in 1937. This was an increase of about 176,000 acres over 1936. The seed treatment saved farmers around $2,000,000 while farmers who did not treat their cotton seed lost approximately $8,000,000.

The agents and specialist also carried on work with peanuts, strawberries, cabbages, and watermelons to control diseases and increase the yields and quality of the crops. It is believed that if the control measures now known to be effective were adopted by all growers in the State, the annual losses due to plant diseases could be reduced from $50,000,000 down to $25,000,000. The control measures actually adopted saved farmers around $4,500,000. See Table VIII.

ENTOMOLOGY

The extension entomologist was employed in 1937 to replace the former entomologist who resigned and some time was necessarily required for the new specialist to get acquainted with conditions in this State.

Heavy insect infestations gave the entomologist and county agents much work to do in helping farmers protect their crops. But because prevention is the best form of insect control, the entomologist devoted much of his time to explaining methods that could be used to keep insects away from crops and plant beds the following year.

Among preventive measures advocated were: Destroying stalks and other places where insects hibernate; rotating crops so that an infested field would be planted to an insect resistant crop; preparing beetle-tight beds for tobacco plants and planting crops at a time when they will be less susceptible to insect attacks. The spraying and dusting recommended as control measures also acted as preventives. By eradicating insects in areas of heavy infestation, few were left to attack the succeeding crops.

Extension entomology centered about insects attacking the tobacco, cotton, and corn crops, though it was necessary to give some attention to truck and garden insects, termites, and insects affecting poultry and livestock. Tobacco flea beetles, red spiders in cotton, army worms, chinch bugs, boll weevils, tobacco horn worms and bud worms, and Mexican bean beetles were the worse offenders during the year. See Table VIII.

FORESTRY

Farm-grown timber is one of the State's major crops, and when treated as a crop can be made to yield periodic harvests year after year. The conservation and development of this 10,000,000-acre crop is the goal of extension work in forestry, supervised by one specialist and an assistant. White farm agents gave 2.1 percent of their time or 1,103 days to forestry in 1937.

Farmers in ninety-five of the State's 100 counties participated in forest thinning and timber stand improvement work, planting seedling trees, fire protection, erosion control measures, and timber marketing. The forestry program was carried on through method and result demonstrations, meetings, letters, and news stories, and personal contact with indi-

viduals. Vocational teachers, ECW and SCS workers, and other agricultural workers gave their cooperation.

In 77 counties, 1,070 farmers cooperated in two special phases of the forestry program; that is forest thinning and timber stand improvement projects. The average harvest from the thinning demonstrations was 9.9 cords, and the remaining trees were left so spaced as to have a better chance of growing into high quality timber.

In reclaiming abandoned land, planting wind-breaks, and in other reforestation projects, farmers set out 676,400 seedlings of various forest trees, plus 12,835 black walnut seedlings. Both adults and 4-H club members participated in this work.

The increasing demand for pulpwood for paper mills has opened up vast new markets for farm timber, but farmers must be cautioned not to sacrifice their more valuable timber in order to realize a little immediate cash from pulpwood. The extension agents and specialists gave the farmers assistance with many of their other marketing problems, especially stressing the importance of scaling a tract of standing timber before accepting an offer for it. Many a farmer has sold timber for a fourth or fifth of its real worth because he did not know the amount of timber on his land.

The following forestry practices were adopted in 1937:

	No.	*No. Counties Reporting*
Planting trees (reforesting)	650	62
Amount	2,693.1 (acres)	62
Planting windbreaks	65	9
Planting for erosion control	548	41
Improved thinning and weeding	1,070	77
Selective cutting	1,121	64
Pruning	185	30
Prevention of forest fires	10,613	42

BEEKEEPING

One specialist devoted his entire time, and the white farm agents gave 395.3 days to beekeeping extension in 1937.

The beekeeping program was divided into four phases: preparing colonies for the harvest period, the harvest period itself, disease control, and marketing.

Bees must be given good care through the fall, winter, and spring that the colony will be strong at the beginning of the honey flow. Apiarists were urged, therefore, to see that their colonies had strong queens and at least 45 to 50 pounds of winter food stores for each hive. During the past season, 53 meetings and demonstrations were held on the subject of fall management and requeening. As a result, 307 farmers in 56 counties introduced 6,000 new queens into their hives.

When colonies grow too large, they swarm, and swarm control was discussed at 82 meetings along with honey flow management. Beekeepers were also urged to provide modern hives for all colonies, since five to six times as much honey will be secured from a modern hive as from the old fashioned box hive or gum. And with skillful management an even greater difference in production is noted. The average production for gums was 6½ pounds per colony, while 1,538 colonies in modern hives,

which were especially well managed, averaged 97½ pounds per colony. During the year, 372 farmers transferred 2,306 colonies to modern hives.

The 4,257 colonies owned by 189 demonstration apiarists averaged 51 pounds each. This honey, at 15 cents a pound, brought a cash income of $32,450, or $171.69 per farmer. In Guilford County, 27 good colonies averaged 180 pounds each while the average production for all colonies in the State was 28 pounds each.

Three infectious diseases known as American foulbrood, European foulbrood, and parafoulbrood have been identified in 35 counties of the State. In some areas these diseases have caused serious losses by killing bees and weakening the colonies until they either died out or were robbed by other colonies. When a diseased hive is robbed, this causes a further spread of the trouble. Disease control measures were discussed at 38 meetings, and 267 farmers applied advocated measures to 4,272 colonies. The protected colonies were saved from an estimated loss of $20,000. It is also estimated that another $20,000 would have been lost if these colonies had been neglected and allowed to infect additional colonies.

North Carolina apiarists have little trouble finding a market for their wares, but by adopting recommended methods of harvesting and packaging their honey, they have been able to secure a higher price. Some 125 farmers who followed these recommendations got around $5,000 more than if they had sold honey in old lard cans or other unsuitable containers.

SEED CERTIFICATION

Extension work in seed certification is done in cooperation with the State Agriculture Department and the seed specialist works with the North Carolina Crop Improvement Association and county agents in helping farmers produce certified seed and in distributing such seed to interested growers. To create more interest in good seed, the association holds a seed exposition every year in which prizes are awarded to the best exhibits and to the winners of seed judging contests.

North Carolina farmers produced more certified tobacco, cotton, corn, and watermelon seed in 1937 than ever before, but the amount fell far short of that needed to plant all the State's acreage in these crops. For example, 89,920 bushels of certified cotton seed were grown, but it would take 902,000 bushels or more to plant the acreage allotted North Carolina in 1938 under the marketing quota.

The table below shows the volume of certified seed produced in 1937 as compared with 1936. The seed is measured in bushels.

Crops	*Bushels of Seed* 1936	1937
Wheat	8,329	7,113
Oats	34,665	28,840
Barley	1,442	3,465
Rye	1,910	5,540
Cotton	66,240	89,920
Corn	12,835	13,198
Lespedeza, Annual	711	1,358
Lespedeza, Perennial	100	560
Soybeans	150	450
Potatoes, Sweet	2,850	7,720
Potatoes, Irish	2,350	410
Watermelon	50	28
Tobacco (No. pounds)	----	840

DISTRICT FARM AGENTS

Comments by the five district farm agents regarding the extension program in their respective sections of the State give added interest to any report of extension results.

Northeastern District. Dare County made the necessary appropriation and a farm agent was installed February 1, thus providing for the first time in extension history a complete farm agent service for the 100 counties in North Carolina.

The district agent found the extension program so favorably received in his territory that, with few exceptions, all the increased appropriations asked for were granted. Eleven new agricultural buildings were completed at a cost ranging from $12,000 to $23,000. Some salary increases were provided by the local county authorities, and in other cases additional office equipment was provided.

The district agent found that among the farmers there was a "cooperative feeling and influence that had not been known before, and which will ultimately lead to better living." The AAA program helped to bring about this improvement, and most of the farmers appeared glad to have a part in shaping what will likely result, if properly continued, in a better agriculture and a sounder economic system. Evidence of the advantages already gained can be seen in the number of mortgages paid, houses painted, better live-stock and farm equipment purchased, increased adoption of crop rotations, and the greater number of young folks attending schools and colleges.

Southeastern District. "Generally speaking, 1937 was a banner year in extension accomplishment," said the southeastern district agent in summing up the year's work in his territory. There was more of a tendency to treat the farmstead as a unit. There also was a decided trend toward a better balanced system of farming, an improvement in the diet, and a general betterment of living conditions. A distinct change for the better was noted in farmers' attitude toward their land and timber resources. There was a marked increase in the adoption of soil improving crops and practices, in the production of feed and livestock for home consumption, and in the growth of livestock for market.

The training given the AAA committeemen helped to develop leadership and encourage thinking along cooperative lines. Participation in local Production Credit Association work also added to the cooperative spirit. Accompanying this was the successful operation of Farmers Cooperative Exchange units. All these agencies are slowly but surely releasing farmers from the insidious credit system which has enslaved them for years.

The "good individualistic American system of exploiting land and people," however, is still a menace to the continuation of a stable land-owning citizenship on a large scale, in the opinion of the district agent, and further steps must be taken to combat this system.

Northwestern District. A well-rounded extension program was conducted in this district during the year. Emphasis was placed on better seed, crop rotations, more legumes, winter cover crops, liming to neutralize soil acidity, dairying and livestock, pasture development, rural

electrification, terracing, fruits and vegetables, poultry, forestry, cooperative marketing, 4-H club work, and farm management.

Each county in the district has a board of agriculture, elected by the farmers, to advise with the county agent in planning and putting into effect a program that will be of assistance to farmers in solving their problems. Various civic organizations, business men, newspapers, and others also take an active interest in extension work and lend their assistance.

Southwestern District. Emphasis in this district was given the complete farm set-up as the goal toward which extension work should be directed. "We are interested in the different enterprises which go to make up the farm unit; but only as the whole farm is coordinated, and, each enterprise made to fit into harmony with the whole are we to advance," reported the district agent. The farm management projects in cooperation with the TVA aided in the development of this attitude and putting it into practice.

Many of the county agents in this district consider the farm terracing program as one of the outstanding individual enterprises, and more farmers have responded whole-heartedly to this than to any other single phase of extension work. Only five counties in the district are without heavy terracing equipment.

The district agent made it a policy to meet with county boards of commissioners as often as possible to explain the extension program and create sentiment favorable toward it. Considerable promotional work was also done at sales, meetings of breed associations, and other meetings concerned with agriculture.

Western District. Although the taxable property in most of the western counties is comparatively small in comparison with that in other districts, appropriations for extension work have been maintained at the 1936 level, and increased in some cases. One county, however, had financial difficulties and was forced to reduce extension appropriations along with other county appropriations.

The prestige of the Extension Service in the western counties and the willingness with which local people and agencies gave their cooperation were attributed to the high quality of work done, and to the fact that the county agents and the district agents found time to explain their work to the authorities and point out its value to the agriculture of that region.

The agricultural conservation program, unlike the first crop control programs, is well suited to mountain counties. This fact has gone a long way toward expanding the sphere of extension influence. The cooperation of the TVA in conducting farm management programs, supplying triple-superphosphate, and paying salaries of assistant county agents in the 15 TVA counties has been worth much to mountain agriculture. County agents have also worked in close cooperation with the Farm Credit and the Farm Security Administrations.

4-H CLUBS (WHITE)

Four-H club work was supervised by a state club leader and an assistant who worked with the subject matter specialists and the county farm and home agents in planning and conducting a state-wide 4-H program. In the counties, farm and home agents sponsored 4-H clubs in the different communities and through these clubs rural boys and girls were encouraged to take up projects in home economics and in raising crops and livestock. Through such projects, club members "learn by doing". Club work was also designed to give the members a broader training in the art of living.

White farm agents devoted 10 percent of their time to 4-H club work last year, while subject matter specialists spent 8 percent of their time in giving the club members technical advice in regard to their projects.

Organized 4-H club work in 1937 was conducted in 97 of the State's 100 counties and there were 1,081 clubs with 32,265 members enrolled. Girls comprised two-thirds of this enrollment and boys one-third. Twenty-seven percent of the members had been in club work three years or more, while 42.7 percent were enrolled for the first time in 1937. Nearly one-half of the members were from 12 to 15 years of age, a fifth were under 12, and a fourth were from 15 to 18 years old. The agents were aided in

TABLE IX

NUMBER BOYS COMPLETING 4-H CLUB WORK BY PROJECTS

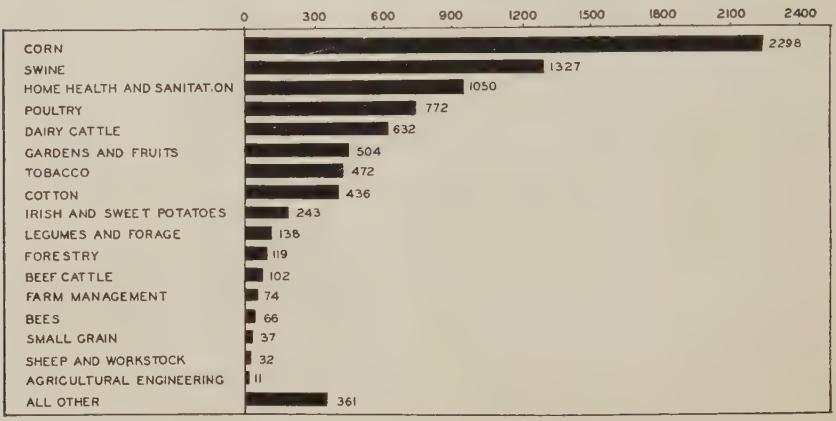
	White		Negro		Total	
	Number	% of Total*	Number	% of Total*	Number	% of Total*
Corn	2,298	32.7	872	27.4	3,170	31.1
Swine	1,327	18.9	525	16.5	1,852	18.2
Home Health and Sanitation	1,050	15.0	289	9.1	1,339	13.1
Poultry	772	11.0	524	16.5	1,296	12.7
Dairy Cattle	632	9.0	101	3.2	733	7.2
Gardens and Fruits	504	7.2	526	16.6	1,030	10.1
Tobacco	472	6.7	161	5.1	633	6.2
Cotton	436	6.2	123	3.9	559	5.5
Irish and Sweet Potatoes	243	3.5	140	4.4	383	3.8
Legumes and Forage Crops	138	2.0	213	6.7	351	3.4
Forestry	119	1.7	9	0.3	128	1.3
Farm Management	74	1.1	291	9.2	365	3.6
Beef Cattle	102	1.5	1	0.0	103	1.0
Bees	66	0.9	1	0.0	67	0.7
Small Grain	37	0.5	13	0.4	50	0.5
Sheep and Workstock	32	0.5			32	0.3
Agricultural Engineering	11	0.2	23	0.7	34	0.3
All Other	361	5.1	89	2.8	450	4.4
Total Number of Different Boys Completing	**7,020	XXX	**3,177	XXX	**10,197	XXX

* Percent of total number of different boys completing 4-H Club work.

** Does not represent total of column due to one boy completing two or more projects.

CHART VII

NUMBER WHITE BOYS COMPLETING 4-H CLUB WORK BY PROJECTS, 1937



their club activities by 1,662 leaders, and there were county club organizations in 64 counties with a membership of 13,852. Over 20,000 boys and girls satisfactorily completed projects during the year. In 27 counties, there were 37 service clubs and groups other than 4-H clubs for older youths—16 years of age and over.

A summary of the general educational work done with club members shows 135 judging teams trained in 45 counties, 249 demonstration teams in 43 counties, and 395 training meetings for local leaders were held in 58 counties with an attendance of 7,707. (The total attendance was greater than the number of leaders because many leaders attended more than one such meeting.) The local leaders held 737 club meetings without the help of agents or specialists, at which the attendance was 15,668. There were 51 tours, 122 achievement days, and 86 encampments conducted during the year. See Tables IX, X, XI, XII, XIII and XIV.

The wildlife and conservation conference, the older youth conference, the 4-H short course at State College, the 4-H exhibits at the State Fair, and North Carolina's part in the national 4-H club contests in Chicago were outstanding events of the club year.

Seventy club members who had done especially good work in wildlife conservation projects were selected from 30 counties to attend the State conservation conference at Swannanoa, August 23-28. Trained men gave them advanced studies in wildlife and conservation.

The first older youth conference, for boys and girls from 18 to 25 years of age, was held at State College, June 9-12. The lectures and discussions were planned to fit the needs of the average young man and young woman living on the farm who did not have the advantages of college education. The conference was organized along practical lines that would help farm youth orient themselves at one of the crucial points in life.

The annual short course at State College the last week in July was attended by 458 girls and 432 boys representing 85 counties. Mornings, afternoons, and evenings were filled with advanced training in club work,

inspirational talks, demonstrations, contests, and recreation. The theme of the short course was "Training Farm Youth in the Art of Living."

As usual, the 4-H exhibits were an outstanding feature of the State Fair. The educational exhibit, the girls' exhibits, and the corn show took up 150 linear feet of floor space in the main exhibit hall. Four-H dairy calf, baby beef, swine, and poultry exhibits were in the barns where the open exhibits were staged. Twenty counties entered county group exhibits in the baby beef and dairy calf shows, with 175 animals being entered. More than 300 individual ten-ear exhibits were entered in the corn show. Eighty-two county teams took part in the judging contests for poultry, livestock, and crops. The general opinion was that the 4-H department was the best it had ever been.

North Carolina sent six delegates to the National 4-H Club Congress in Chicago, November 26 through December 4, to compete in the national record-keeping, canning, food preparation, rural electrification, style revue, and health contests. Members of the delegation placed high in the various contests, and a girl from Durham County won first place in the national canning contest.

Various awards offered by other agencies for superior achievements gave club members an added inducement for seeking "to make the best better." Among these were two 4-year and seven 1-year scholarships to State College, scholarships to the short course offered to one member in each county, 63 scholarships to the wildlife conference, gold medals to outstanding club members in each county, two trips to the National 4-H Club Camp at Washington, six trips to the National 4-H Club Congress in Chicago, and $2,918.50 in cash awards for the State Fair 4-H department. The winner of the national canning contest was given a $400 college scholarship.

A total of 2,971.9 acres of corn was harvested by club members with an average yield of 39.7 bushels per acre, the same yield as was reported in adult demonstrations.

In cotton, an average yield per acre of 454 pounds of lint was reported for club members, while a yield of 481 pounds was averaged on adult demonstrations. These yields amounted to a 35.1 percent increase and 43.2 percent increase respectively over the State average.

On 68.45 acres in Irish potato projects, club members averaged 1.7 percent above the State average. The State average, incidently, is weighted by large acreages and heavy yields in the eastern commercial area.

The adult demonstration yields and 4-H club demonstration yields show much similarity. Refer to Table XV.

A total of 198,491 containers was canned by 4-H club members. Nearly 59,000 dishes of food were prepared and nearly 11,000 pounds of food were dried or stored. Through the influence of 4-H club work, 10,559 members took health examinations. In clothing, 31,876 garments were made. In livestock projects, 73,967 chickens, 876 dairy cows, 141 beef animals and 2,861 swine were reported by club members. There was a total of 18,191.7 acres in projects involving the various crops including forestry and areas on which engineering practices were followed. See Table XVI for details.

TABLE X

NUMBER GIRLS COMPLETING 4-H CLUB WORK BY PROJECTS

	White		Negro		Total	
	Number	% of Total*	Number	% of Total*	Number	% of Total*
Clothing	8,832	66.1	1,182	24.2	10,014	54.9
Home Health and Sanitation	7,022	52.6	1,296	26.5	8,318	45.6
Foods and Nutrition	6,361	47.6	2,586	52.9	8,947	49.0
Home Management and House Furnishings	1,035	7.7	264	5.4	1,299	7.1
Ground Beautification	593	4.4	706	14.5	1,299	7.1
Child Development and Parent Education	425	3.2	5	0.1	430	2.4
Commercial and Home Gardens	238	1.8	903	18.5	1,141	6.3
Poultry	169	1.3	610	12.5	779	4.3
All Other	528	4.0	281	5.8	809	4.4
Total Number of Different Girls Completing	**13,357	XXX	**4,884	XXX	**18,241	XXX

* Percent of total number of different girls completing 4-H Club Work.

** Does not represent total of column due to one girl completing two or more projects.

CHART VIII

NUMBER WHITE GIRLS COMPLETING 4-H CLUB WORK BY PROJECTS, 1937

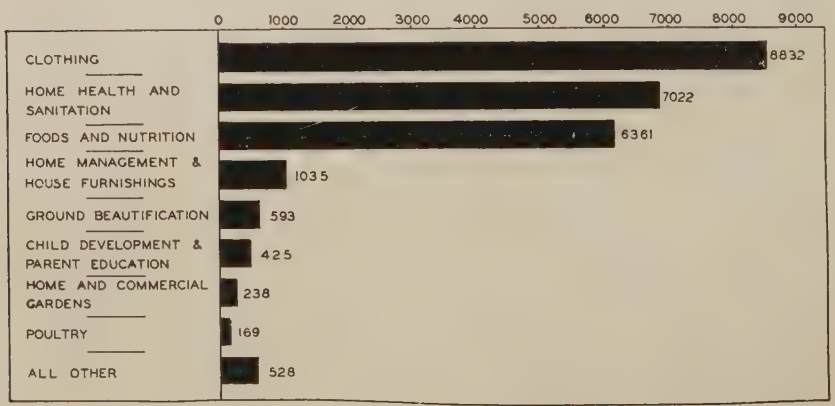


TABLE XI

CLUB ORGANIZATION, 1937

	White	Negro	Total
Number County Associations	68	28	96
Membership	13,852	1,147	14,999
Number of Leaders, Total	1,662	834	2,496
Men and Women	953	514	1,467
Older Club Members	709	320	1,029
Number of Clubs	1,081	358	1,439
Total Members Enrolled	32,265	11,392	43,657
Number Boys	11,084	4,291	15,375
Number Girls	21,181	7,101	28,282
Total Members Completing	20,377	8,061	28,438
Number Boys	7,020	3,177	10,197
Number Girls	13,357	4,884	18,241
Percent of Members Completing	63	71	65
Percent Boys	63	74	66
Percent Girls	63	69	64

TABLE XII

METHODS OF EXTENSION TEACHING, 1937—4-H CLUB ACTIVITIES

	White	Negro	Total
Number of Judging Teams Trained	135	72	207
Number of Demonstration Teams Trained	249	118	367
Number Groups other than 4-H Clubs Organized for Youths 16 and Over	37	30	67
Number Training Meetings Held for Leaders	395	211	606
Attendance	7,707	2,273	9,980
Number Tours Conducted	51	39	90
Attendance	1,438	1,778	3,216
Number Achievement Days Held	122	54	176
Attendance	16,790	11,785	28,575
Number Encampments Held	86	9	95
Attendance	3,596	2,450	6,046
Number Meetings Held by Leaders not Participated in by Agents or Specialists	737	389	1,126
Attendance	15,668	7,581	23,249

TABLE XIII

ENROLLMENT ACCORDING TO YEARS OF SERVICE—4-H CLUB MEMBERS, 1937

	1st	2d	3d	4th	5th	6th & Over	Total
White, Total	13,773	9,794	4,712	2,294	1,029	663	32,265
Percent	42.7	30.3	14.6	7.1	3.2	2.1	100.0
Boys	5,525	3,366	1,348	496	208	141	11,084
Percent	49.8	30.4	12.1	4.5	1.9	1.3	100.0
Girls	8,248	6,428	3,364	1,798	821	522	21,181
Percent	38.9	30.3	15.9	8.5	3.9	2.5	100.0
Negro, Total	3,905	3,681	2,233	936	381	256	11,392
Percent	34.3	32.3	19.6	8.2	3.4	2.2	100.0
Boys	1,726	1,393	635	293	142	102	4,291
Percent	40.2	32.5	14.8	6.8	3.3	2.4	100.0
Girls	2,179	2,288	1,598	643	239	154	7,101
Percent	30.7	32.2	22.5	9.0	3.4	2.2	100.0
White and Negro	17,678	13,475	6,945	3,230	1,410	919	43,657
Percent	40.5	30.9	15.9	7.4	3.2	2.1	100.0
Boys	7,251	4,759	1,983	789	350	243	15,375
Percent	47.1	31.0	12.9	5.1	2.3	1.6	100.0
Girls	10,427	8,716	4,962	2,441	1,060	676	28,282
Percent	36.9	30.8	17.5	8.6	3.8	2.4	100.0

TABLE XIV

ENROLLMENT ACCORDING TO AGE OF MEMBER—4-H CLUB MEMBERS, 1937

	Under 12		12 to 15		15 to 18		18 and over		All Ages	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
White Members:										
Total	6,936	21.5	15,144	46.9	8,857	27.5	1,328	4.1	32,265	100.0
Boys	2,023	18.3	5,419	48.9	3,094	27.9	548	4.9	11,084	100.0
Girls	4,913	23.2	9,725	45.9	5,763	27.2	780	3.7	21,181	100.0
Negro Members:										
Total	2,443	21.4	4,636	40.7	3,138	27.6	1,175	10.3	11,392	100.0
Boys	888	20.7	1,759	41.0	1,176	27.4	468	10.9	4,291	100.0
Girls	1,555	21.9	2,877	40.5	1,962	27.6	707	10.0	7,101	100.0
All Members:										
Total	9,379	21.5	19,780	45.3	11,995	27.5	2,503	5.7	43,657	100.0
Boys	2,911	18.9	7,178	46.7	4,270	27.8	1,016	6.6	15,375	100.0
Girls	6,468	22.9	12,602	44.5	7,725	27.3	1,487	5.3	28,282	100.0

For White Agents, 10.2% of all white farm families had 4-H Club members enrolled, while 17.7% of all negro families in counties with Negro Agents had 4-H Club members enrolled.

School Attendance:

There were 97% of all white members enrolled attending school.

Of the negro members enrolled, 93% of all attended school.

TABLE XV

COMPARISON OF 4-H CLUB PROJECT YIELDS WITH STATE AVERAGE YIELDS FOR CERTAIN CROPS, 1937

CROP	4-H Club Projects						State Average Yield	Increase in Yield Per Acre 4-H Club Projects Over State Average		
	White		Negro		Combined					
	Acres	Yield Per Acre	Acres	Yield Per Acre	Acres	Yield Per Acre		White	Negro	Combined
Corn	2,971.90	39.7	964.25	38.2	3,936.15	39.3	19.5	103.6%	95.9%	101.5%
Cotton	586.40	454	144.50	435	730.90	451	336	35.1%	29.5%	34.2%
Tobacco	450.50	891	162.00	885	612.50	889	886	0.6%	0.0%	0.3%
Peanuts	62.05	1,404	170.00	1,131	232.05	1,204	1,170	20.0%	—3.3%	2.9%
Irish Potatoes	68.45	103.7	115.75	95.2	184.20	98.4	102	1.7%	—6.7%	—3.5%
Sweet Potatoes	77.55	118.6	103.78	130.1	181.33	125.2	96	23.5%	35.5%	30.4%
Oats	15.00	40.9	3.00	40.0	18.00	40.8	21	94.8%	90.5%	94.3%
Barley	2.00	32.5			2.00	32.5	20	62.5%		62.5%
Wheat	43.50	19.2	10.00	20.1	53.50	19.4	11.8	62.7%	70.3%	64.4%

TABLE XVI

UNITS IN PROJECTS CONDUCTED BY 4-H CLUB MEMBERS

PROJECT	Unit	White	Negro	Total
Cereal Crops	Acres	3,034.4	980.2	4,014.6
Legume and Forage Crops	Acres	212.4	266.6	479.0
Cotton and Tobacco	Acres	1,036.9	306.5	1,343.4
Potatoes and Other Special Crops	Acres	153.3	226.0	379.3
Home and Commercial Gardens	Acres	247.2	480.9	728.1
Fruits	Acres	9.0	3.1	12.1
Forestry	Transplant beds	11.0	2.0	13.0
	Acres	13,457.5	95.0	13,552.5
Agricultural Engineering:				
Terracing	Acres	41	7	48
Improvement and Installation of Equipment	Machines, Equip., etc.	35	19	54
Wild Life Conservation:				
Improvement in Feeding Places	Boxes, coverts, etc.	201	31	232
Livestock:				
Poultry	Chickens	73,967	46,500	120,467
Bees	Colonies	404	2	406
Dairy Cattle	Animals	876	123	999
Beef Cattle	Animals	141	1	142
Sheep	Animals	127		127
Swine	Animals	2,861	850	3,711
Workstock	Animals	25		25
Other Livestock	Animals		10	10
Foods and Nutrition:				
Food Prepared	Number Dishes	58,685	4,624	63,309
Meals Planned	Number	14,662	934	15,596
Canning	Number Containers	198,491	183,050	381,541
Drying and Storing	Number Pounds	10,838	74,414	85,252
Clothing	Number Articles Made	31,876	3,175	35,051
Home Management	Number Personal Acct.	283	465	748
House Furnishing	Number Rooms	526	123	649
	Number Articles	2,470	809	3,279
Handicraft	Number Articles	442	60	502
Health Examination	No. Members Examin.	10,559	1,240	11,799
Improvement of School Grounds and Other Community Activities	No. Clubs Participating	175	102	277

HOME DEMONSTRATION

Home demonstration extension was conducted under the supervision of the State home agent, assisted by the subject matter specialists, the district home agents, a home agent-at-large, and the county home agents.

Comments by the State agent, and brief reports from the subject matter specialists indicate the excellent results secured last year in this work.

The counties organized for home demonstration work in 1937 stretched from the Atlantic Ocean to the western mountain section. In the 77 counties organized for white home demonstration work were 1,114 clubs with 28,456 adult home demonstration club members and 20,584 4-H club girls.

HOME AGENTS AND HOME DEMONSTRATION SPECIALISTS, AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE.

Home demonstration work was planned not only to aid the rural family have a better home life, with an adequate diet and suitable clothes, but also to help rural people in their relations with others, to develop better communities, to foster the finer things of life, and to make agriculture a way of life as well as a way of making a living.

The year's program was outlined cooperatively by the specialists, the district agents, the county home agents, and local members of the county home demonstration club councils, with the state home agent offering helpful suggestions. An effort was made to provide for each organized county the type of program it needed. It has been customary for a county to select one project as its major objective for a period of two or three years, then follow this with another project. The major projects last year were foods and nutrition, clothing, house furnishings, and home

management. Other projects were also carried where the club members felt they were needed. Some of these additional state-wide projects were rural electrification, community recreation, rural libraries, and marketing, home beautification and the like.

The Jane S. McKimmon Loan Fund was established in 1927 by members of the home demonstration clubs to aid worthy rural girls in completing their college education in home economics. The fund was valued at $8,763.99 at the end of the year. Girls repaid $797.23 in 1937, and new contributions amounting to $1,041.65 were deposited to the loan fund account. Nineteen rural girls have received assistance from this fund, eight of whom have finished college and have repaid or are repaying their loans.

Farm and Home Week at State College each summer is noted for the large number of women who attend. In 1937, there were 1,234 women present from over the State—a record-breaking attendance. The women heard outstanding speakers, attended classes of the woman's short course, held the annual meeting of the State Federation of Home Demonstration Clubs, and 60 certificates were presented to women who had been present and attended classes each day at four of the annual short courses.

There are 83 community buildings in North Carolina in which home demonstration clubs hold their meetings and where other community activities are held. Some of these were newly built last year, and others were remodeled from old school houses, dwellings, or churches. The WPA and the ERA aided in the erection or remodeling of many of these club houses.

Discussing the year's work, the State home agent said:

> "Help has been given individuals, clubs, and communities through club meetings, home visits, and community meetings. Attitudes have been improved. Many, many families have taken a new lease on life. They have new visions, new thoughts, new incentives and refinements.
>
> "We have a better groomed rural people. They are healthier and more ambitious. Better balanced and more attractive meals are served. Many homes have been made more comfortable and attractive by refinishing furniture, making colorful slip covers, rehanging pictures, adding suitable curtains and improving the walls."

FOODS AND NUTRITION

Two specialists and an assistant devoted full time to work in foods and nutrition last year with two of these specializing in food selection and preparation, and the other in food preservation and marketing. White home agents devoted 22.1 percent of their time to foods and nutrition; that is, 15.7 percent to food selection and preparation and 6.4 percent to food preservation. They also gave 3.4 percent of their time to home and commercial gardens, which made a total of 25.6 percent of the agents' time devoted to this work with food projects.

Food Selection and Preparation. The foods and nutrition program was closely related to all other projects having to do with an adequate diet on the farm. One objective was to see that every farm family had a year-round garden. Stress was also laid on food conservation, marketing the surplus, and the selection and preparation of balanced meals. Time also

was given to instructional work in the food projects carried on by 4-H Club girls. Cooperation with the WPA, PWA, TVA, NYA, and FSA added impetus to the program.

In addition to these activities, the specialists devoted considerable effort to other fundamental extension activities having to do with the production of a variety of adequate food on every farm; the adoption of those food selection habits which would tend to keep the family free from ailments caused by a faulty diet; the planning of meals suitable to meet body needs; serving properly meals which were well prepared; budgeting the family food supply; keeping records of food costs and encouraging a higher standard of living generally on the farm.

The foods and nutrition program was conducted in 77 counties, with 4,939 4-H club girls enrolled in food selection and preparation, and 10,075 adult women studying foods and nutrition as a major project.

Six leader-training schools were held for the 4-H club girls, and 90 for leaders in adult clubs. There were also 4,471 method demonstrations given by the specialists and by trained leaders. During the year, 146,066 home gardens, of which 34,696 were year-round gardens, were reported in 94 counties.

The records show further that 11,783 farm families served better meals as a result of extension work in foods and nutrition; 7,435 families adopted improved practices for home-packed lunches; 302 schools, involving 59,240 children, followed recommendations for hot dish or school lunches; corrective diets were adopted by 6,146 persons; 2,104 families budgeted food expenditures; 5,043 families followed recommendations in buying food, and 8,097 families produced and preserved food for home use according to a food supply budget.

Food Conservation. Home agents and the specialist gave 1,213 method demonstrations in food preservation in 67 counties, and 375 demonstrations were given by trained local leaders. Forty-two training schools for leaders and club members were conducted to teach safe methods of canning meats, fruits, and vegetables, at which the attendance was 2,069 persons. Six group schools for 30 home demonstration agents were held by the specialist to give intensive training in making marmalade, fruit paste, and crystalized fruit for market. Local leaders were given demonstrations in the utilization of raspberries, cherries, strawberries, cucumbers, and watermelons.

The 77 home agents and 941 local leaders aided 26,186 farm families in 1,125 communities with their food preservation problems. These families and 5,571 4-H club girls preserved 4,661,974 containers of food valued at $737,500. Two canning contests for the women and one for 4-H club girls were entered by 4,988 women and by 4-H club girls from 56 counties.

CLOTHING

Home demonstration work in clothing was conducted last year by one specialist and an assistant. The white home agents spent 16.5 percent of their time in this work.

Some phase of the clothing program was carried out in practically every county in which a home agent was employed. Clothing was a major

project for the women in 15 counties and for the 4-H club girls in 40 counties.

The program was adapted to the needs of the women and girls in the different counties, giving consideration to the fact that in some counties the women make most of the clothes for their families, while in other counties some different clothing problem may be paramount. Lessons in construction, cutting, fitting, finishing, selection, and buying were popular. Interest was also shown in better grooming practices, care of the clothing, and the importance of personal appearance.

This project was presented with the help of 1,292 local leaders, and 90 leaders' schools were held for adults and 26 for 4-H club girls. There were 1,564 dresses modeled in 159 county dress revues for home demonstration club women, and 824 dresses modeled in 40 county revues for 4-H club girls. Two 4-H State revues were held, one at the short course in the summer and the other in October to determine who would represent the State at the National 4-H Club Congress in Chicago. Thirty-nine counties reported 1,398 clothing exhibits at fairs, and three counties put on special exhibits in six store windows. Home demonstration clothing exhibits were also made during Farm and Home Week and at the State Fair.

Nearly 10,000 club women followed recommended practices in use of patterns, pattern alterations, cutting materials, fitting, and finishing garments. Club women made 47,143 dresses, 3,616 coats, 38,544 undergarments, 34,207 children's garments, 2,940 men's garments, and 951 hats. The 4-H club girls made 7,217 dresses and 24,659 other articles. There were 16,201 garments remodeled, 13,064 garments dry cleaned at home, and 1,519 hats remodeled. Better practices in the care of clothing were followed by 5,468 women; in cleaning, by 4,334 women; in mending by 3,781 women; in storing, by 3,358 women; and in remodeling, by 5,251 women.

As a result of the various clothing enterprises, North Carolina farm families were saved a reported $103,500.

HOME MANAGEMENT

The home management specialist had one assistant. White home agents gave 15.6 percent of their time to home management and house furnishings, and 3 percent of their time to home health and sanitation, all of which fell within the sphere of the home management program.

The specialists, home agents, and local leaders conducted 963 home management and 3,127 house furnishings method demonstrations during the year. Ninety-eight leader-training schools were held. There were 174 result demonstrations in home management and 283 in house furnishings at which were held 156 meetings.

The home management specialist also gave part of her time to the handicraft, rural electrification, 4-H club, and agricultural engineering projects in cooperation with the other extension workers engaged in these lines of work.

As a result of the home management and house furnishings program, 3,806 kitchens were rearranged or otherwise improved; 4,031 families followed recommendations in obtaining labor-saving equipment; 2,716

families adopted recommended laundering methods; 5,577 families adopted better methods of caring for their homes; 2,134 families were assisted in making home-made equipment; 1,272 women followed a recommended schedule for home activities; 283 4-H club members kept personal accounts; 835 families kept home accounts according to a recommended plan; 918 families budgeted expenditures in relation to income; 2,260 families were assisted in developing home industries to supplement their income, and 2,636 families followed recommended methods of buying things for their homes other than food and clothing.

There were 4,100 families who were assisted in using timely economic information as a basis for readjusting family living other than those reported to the foods and clothing specialists; 7,602 families were assisted in making adjustments in home-making so as to gain a more satisfactory standard of living; 3,066 families were assisted in making adjustments that provided more time for rest and leisure activities; 5,854 families improved their selection of household furnishings; 5,124 families followed recommendations in repairing, remodeling, and refinishing furniture; 4,845 families followed recommendations in improving windows; 5,102 families followed recommendations in improving the arrangement of rooms other than kitchens; 4,992 families improved their treatment of walls, woodwork, and floors, and 4,645 families applied good principles of color and design in improving the appearance of rooms.

It is estimated that the home management program resulted in a savings of $31,350 to North Carolina farm families, and that the house furnishings program saved them $42,100.

Home health and sanitation projects were carried out in 991 communities with the assistance of 707 voluntary local leaders; 9 result demonstration and 781 method demonstration meetings were conducted, and 15,625 4-H club members were enrolled in this health and sanitation work. Over 11,000 persons had health examinations on recommendation of the extension workers or as a result of participating in health contests; 12,374 persons improved their health habits; 8,837 improved their posture; 14,161 adopted positive methods of disease prevention through immunization to typhoid, diphtheria, and smallpox; 2,340 families adopted better home nursing procedure; 3,527 families installed sanitary outhouses; 2,090 homes were screened according to recommendations; 5,627 families followed recommended methods of insect control, and 19,205 individuals directly improved their health as a result of the work done.

There were 393 dwellings constructed and 1,504 dwellings remodeled according to plans furnished; 669 sewage systems, 1,418 water systems, 94 heating systems, 9,049 lighting systems installed; 13,690 home appliances were obtained, and 1,016 sewing machines were repaired.

HOME BEAUTIFICATION

One of the district home agents gave a part of her time to supervising the home beautification program. To this work also, the white home agents devoted 6.4 percent of their time.

The home beautification program embraced five phases: home improvement, church improvement, landscaping school grounds, improving club rooms and other public places, and roadside improvement. The plans

involved cleaning up entire premises, painting homes and outbuildings, making open lawns, foundation plantings, propagating shrubs, using native shrubbery, planting trees and flower gardens, improving walks and drives and making out-door living rooms. In all of this, an effort was made to secure efficient results at the least expense possible.

During the year, 15,770 women and 3,613 girls were enrolled in home beautification projects. Club women carried out 17,871 projects which contributed to the cleaning up of home grounds; 3,347 improvements were made in outbuildings and 3,676 in home exteriors; 1,167 homes were underpinned; 3,575 houses had new or improved foundation plantings; 515 new gardens were started; 1,601 grounds had the service area screened from public view; 784 new lawns were planted and 1,272 old lawns were improved; 890 new or improved walks were reported along with 819 new or improved drives; 11,751 trees were planted; 1,912 fruit trees were set for landscape purposes; 16,480 shrubs were planted; 50,527 bulbs were set out; 1,527 new accessories were added to existing out-door living rooms and new out-door living rooms were made for 775 homes; 96 county-wide plant exchanges were held and 601 clubs held local plant exchanges in which 7,614 women participated.

Provisions were made for out-door recreation for children and grown-ups in 682 cases; 264 home grounds were laid out according to plans approved by the specialist; local clubs improved 245 church grounds, 104 school grounds, and 60 club house grounds; 494 dump heaps and 179 billboards were removed; 60 filling stations and similar places along highways were improved; 641 mail box sites were improved, and 52 miles of roadside were beautified by removing signs and planting shrubs and trees.

MARKETING

The home demonstration marketing program was directed by the specialist who also gave a part of her time to food preservation.

There were 40 home demonstration curb markets in the State where 1,562 producers sold regularly. The total value of their wares amounted to $337,681 and additional sales amounting to $266,930 were made to merchants, hotels, institutions and individuals, bringing the total sales of surplus commodities by farm women to $604,611. The objective of this phase of extension work is to provide a channel through which farm women can convert farm products into cash thus adding to the farm income and thereby raising the standard of living. In 1937, new markets were organized in Johnston, McDowell, and Orange Counties.

Farm women sold $26,119 worth of home-made handicraft articles, and made 9,752 such articles for home use. Some women used the copper from captured whiskey stills to make bowls, trays, and other useful metal articles. Long leaf pine, honeysuckle, witch-hazel, and oak splints were woven into baskets, mats, and fans. Native cotton and wool were woven into towels, bags, luncheon sets, and bedspreads.

PUBLICATIONS

The publications office of the Extension Service consisted of the agricultural editor and three assistants. One edited and supervised the publication of the bulletins and circulars and also had charge of supplies and directed the mimeographing and multilithing work for the entire Extension Service. Another prepared press information for distribution to newspapers, and the third had charge of the daily extension radio program.

Throughout the year, the publications office continued its policy of giving publicity to the activities of the Extension Service and the Experiment Station, and of distributing timely information that would be helpful to farm people. Also, the extension editor delivered addresses to 23 gatherings of farm people.

An average of three feature articles was sent each week to the larger papers publishing farm pages. These articles were the foundation on which the pages were built, and the rest of the page each week usually contained other material sent out from the publications office. Nine larger papers received special farm page material, and a number of smaller dailies made up farm pages from material sent out during the preceding week.

Three times a week, a batch of four one-page stories was mailed to daily papers, and on Friday six items from county agents' reports were added to the regular four stories so they would be available for farm-page use Monday. Four one-page stories, a page of questions and answers, and a page of brief news items went to the weekly papers every week. During most of the year, cartoon mats with pithy sayings were included with the material for weekly papers. Stories written by Soil Conservation Service publicity men were included with both daily and weekly news releases from time to time.

The trend toward pictures in papers and magazines was reflected in the increased use of mats in the news service. A national agency reported that the North Carolina State College Extension Service was rendering the outstanding extension mat service in the South.

Special radio programs were broadcast every week day over WPTF, Raleigh, by extension specialists and experiment station workers, farm and home agents, home demonstration club women, and 4-H club members. The programs consisted of discussions of timely subjects, interviews, dramatic skits, and brief news items. Manuscripts of specially prepared extension radio programs were sent to seven other stations to be broadcast by local announcers. The agricultural program over WBT, Charlotte, was broadcast cooperatively by the extension services in North and South Carolina and the Soil Conservation Service.

A highlight of the year's radio was the land grant college program presented from State College over the National Farm and Home Hour in April. This program brought a favorable response from all parts of the Nation.

The publications department published 245,000 copies of extension and experiment station bulletins, 1,500 copies of the director's annual report, 43,500 copies of the Extension Farm News (12 monthly issues), 55,000 record books; printed and multilithed 2,334,300 letterheads; duplicated 180,200 cards; duplicated 108,200 special forms; and mimeographed 1,904,257 letters. Mailings from this office totaled 7,151,643 pieces.

COORDINATION

So large and complex an organization as the Extension Service cannot function smoothly and effectively unless provision is made for coordinating the many different phases of its work. The extension program, in both its immediate and long time objectives, is seeking to make rural life more satisfying by raising the net income of the farm family, helping rural people obtain more cultural advantages, and placing agriculture on a sound balanced basis. Attainment of these broad objectives necessitates not only the coordination of the different phases of the work, but also the correlation of extension with that of other agricultural agencies. All these things were given greater emphasis in planning the extension program for 1937.

Program Planning. In 1937, for the first time, district and county farm and home agents assembled in district meetings to consult with the subject matter specialists in planning their program of work for the following year. In every phase of the work affecting both farm and home, the farm and home agents of a county met together with the subject matter specialist. The farm and home "unit demonstration in management" was particularly emphasized. The work for the coming year was planned month by month. This type of planning tends to prevent agents from giving too much time to "pet projects" while neglecting others.

The agents submitted monthly reports for each project activity. These reports were analyzed in the office of Extension Studies and compared, month by month, with the original plan of work. In this way the Extension Service was enabled not only to keep in close touch with the type of work being done in the counties, but also to determine to what extent the plans of work were being followed.

The Extension Service, in cooperation with the planning division of the AAA, worked with county-farmer-planning committees under the supervision of the farm and home agents. Many of these committees outlined the type of farming areas within the counties and recommended desirable systems for these areas. At the completion of this work, the recommendations will be used in future yearly plans of the Extension Service.

Summer School. Special courses in extension organization, farm management, and agronomy were offered county agents who wished to attend the six week summer school at State College. This was the first year such training had been provided, and 28 agents took advantage of the opportunity. Arrangements have been made to offer this training each summer and allow the agents to apply the credits toward graduate degrees.

Similar arrangements have been made for the home agents, and last summer 14 home agents attended a six-week short course at the Woman's College of the University of North Carolina at Greensboro. Both home and farm agents reported that this training enabled them to render a greater service to the farm people.

Annual Extension Conference. Morale is one of the most valuable attributes of the organization, and to it may be credited much of the

success of extension work in North Carolina. One of the primary functions of the annual conference is to bring together all members of the Extension Service so that they may gain an inspiration from such fellowship that will help maintain their morale at a high level. The annual gathering also helps the individual member of the organization to retain his acquaintance with other members and this too, builds morale and aids in the coordination of the various phases of extension work.

Among the prominent speakers on the program were; Dr. C. W. Warburton, national extension director; J. B. Hutson, assistant AAA administrator; Mrs. Evelyn Toby, nationally known stylist; W. P. Jackson, of the National Recreation Institute; and E. T. Erichson, of the Soil Conservation Service.

Farm and Home Week. Around 1,800 farmers and farm women were registered for the 1937 Farm and Home Week at State College, August 2-6. Other hundreds who did not register were present for special sessions scheduled for different days during the week. Attendance was the largest in history.

Discussions of the growing farm tenancy problem and of the agricultural conservation program stood out as special features. Other interesting parts of the program included a forestry day, a special dairy program, the woman's short course, and addresses by agricultural and educational leaders of the State and Nation.

The State Federation of Home Demonstration Clubs held its annual meeting Thursday; while other agricultural groups such as the Grange, the Farm Bureau, the North Carolina Forestry Association, and the North Carolina Crop Improvement Association held meetings during the week. Rural ministers were invited to hold conferences on the campus and to participate in the general meetings.

Community singing and recreation in the evenings, sight-seeing tours in the afternoons, a large array of exhibits, the opportunity to play games and to make acquaintances from various parts of the State—all contributed to the enjoyment of the week's program.

Other Federal Agencies. The Extension Service cooperated with other Federal agencies that were endeavoring to be of service to the farm people in one way or another. Especially have the county agents assisted these other agencies in their field work over the State. Some of these agencies in turn have given valuable assistance in furthering the extension program. All the farm and home agents, white and Negro, devoted 7.6 percent of their time to work with cooperating agencies other than the AAA.

The number of farms and homes assisted by extension farm and home agents in carrying out the work of other Federal organizations in 1937, was as follows:

Soil Conservation Service	6,355
Farm Security Administration	1,067
Rural Electrification Administration	8,881
Tennessee Valley Authority	2,015
Works Progress Administration	959
National Youth Administration	159
Social Security and Public Health	516
Farm Credit Administration, Relief and Other	3,160

NEGRO EXTENSION WORK

Extension work with Negroes is similar to that with white people. Twenty-eight Negro farm agents serving 29 counties assisted Negro farmers with their problems and encouraged them to adopt better methods of farming. Thirteen Negro home agents in 13 counties worked through organized home demonstration clubs in helping Negro farm women become better home makers. Both farm and home agents encouraged 4-H clubs among the Negro boys and girls of their respective counties.

A white state agent in charge of Negro extension work was located at State College. The state home demonstration agent for white families

NORTH CAROLINA NEGRO FARM AGENTS.

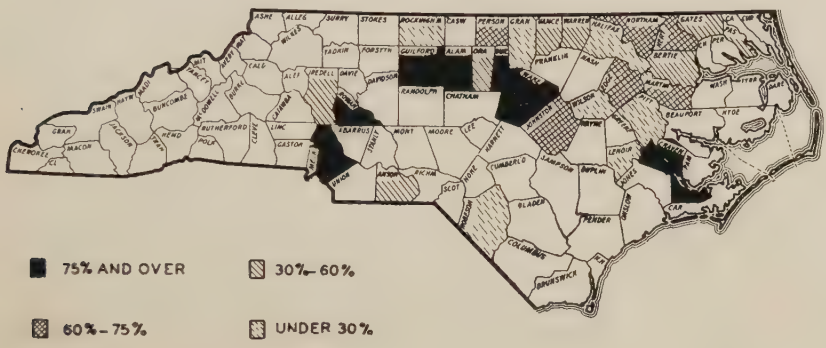
also supervised the Negro home demonstration work. A district Negro farm agent, a district Negro home agent, a Negro subject matter specialist in home demonstration work, and a Negro 4-H club agent had headquarters at the A. and T. College at Greensboro. Negro extension workers received the cooperation of white specialists and supervisors in all phases of their work.

Negro farm agents gave 19.1 percent of their time to horticultural work, mainly that with home gardens; 18.7 percent to cereal crops. The home agents devoted 32.1 percent of their time to foods and nutrition and 20.7 percent to work in clothing. More details about Negro agents' work are included with the statistical data of white agents' activities given in the first part of this report.

While the programs for the various counties were based upon general state plans, each county's plan of work was adjusted to needs. Extension

MAP III

PERCENT OF NEGRO FARMS OR FARM FAMILIES INFLUENCED BY SOME PHASE OF THE NEGRO EXTENSION PROGRAM, 1937 *



* BASED ON 1935 CENSUS AND ESTIMATES BY NEGRO AGENTS

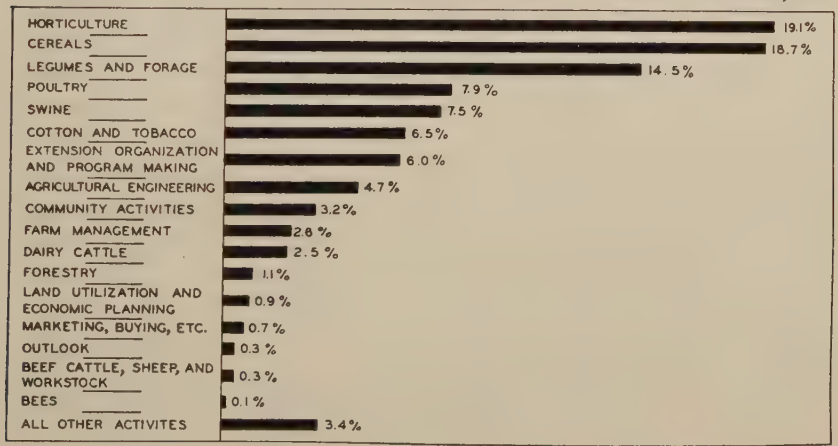
leaders, farm and home agents, and local Negro farm people share the work of mapping the program.

Around 500,000 North Carolina Negroes are dependent upon agriculture for a livelihood. Many of these have found it hard to secure adequate housing facilities, and the standard of living is lower than it ought to be.

Already, results have been secured in overcoming these conditions, but much remains to be done. In their attack against these problems, the

CHART IX

DISTRIBUTION OF TIME DEVOTED BY NEGRO FARM AGENTS AMONG ACTIVITIES, 1937



extension workers have been striving to raise the family's income by inducing the farmers to use better seed, apply the right kinds of fertilizer, rotate their crops, produce more food and feed for home consumption, and learn to make better use of the commodities they produce for supplying home needs. Negro farm families are urged to obtain more milk cows, raise more poultry, and provide themselves with more nourishing meals. Home gardens, canning, home improvements, and family clothing problems received much attention.

One of the effective methods of arousing interest in better ways of doing things was to show concrete examples of what could be done. To this end, 79 adult Negro farm and home tours were conducted and 51 adult achievement days were held during the year.

There were 811 result demonstration meetings and 4,917 method

TABLE XVII

IMPROVED PRACTICES ADOPTED ON NEGRO FARMSTEADS

FARM* SUBJECT	Number
Forestry	3,560
Agricultural Engineering	2,728
Poultry	4,612
Farmers obtaining purebred sires:	
Dairy	137
Swine	85
Workstock	2
Farmers obtaining high-grade females:	
Dairy	77
Swine	129
Workstock	2
Farmers assisted in home butchering	373
Farmers assisted in controlling parasites and diseases in livestock	1,000
Farm management records	381
Groups assisted in marketing	13
Farmers assisted with work of other federal agencies	486

HOME* SUBJECT	Number
Home Beautification	3,043
Home appliances repaired	709
Value of products sold with assistance of agents:	
Fruits and vegetables	$ 11,458
Poultry and eggs	12,461
Foods and Nutrition:	
Number containers filled by adults	356,852
Number containers filled by 4-H clubs	183,050
Total Value	$ 72,026
Practices adopted in child development and parent education	1,992
Clothing practices	7,039
Home management practices	3,427
Health practices	7,384

* Some of these practices cannot be completely segregated between the work of the farm and home agents.

demonstration meetings covering crops, livestock, and home demonstration projects. Over 26,000 farm visits were made, and over 34,000 bulletins were distributed. For other methods of teaching, see Table V.

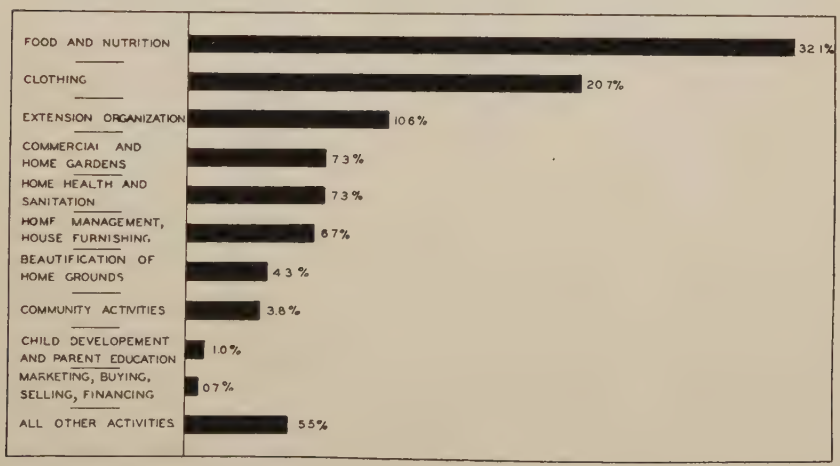
Results. During the year, 16,585 or 44.5 percent of the Negro families in counties having Negro farm and home agents were affected by some phase of the extension program. Over one-fourth of farms operated by Negroes in these counties adopted better practices as a result of the extension program. A third of the homes followed improved practices recommended in the Negro home demonstration program. See Table I and Map III.

Farm Demonstration. Negro farmers conducted corn-growing demonstrations covering 2,268 acres, a little less than one half of the total acreage in demonstrations with major crops. The corn yield per acre in these demonstrations averaged 38.6 bushels, as compared with the State average of 19.5 bushels. On 523 acres in cotton demonstrations, an average yield of 426 pounds per acre was secured, as compared with the State average of 336 pounds. The result demonstrations in tobacco gave an average yield of 961 pounds, which was 75 pounds above the State average. These demonstrations gave Negro farmers convincing proof that crop yields can be increased materially when good farming practices are used.

Through 26 local associations, 137 pure bred sires and 77 pure bred and high grade females were placed where they could be used in building up existing dairy herds. See Table XVII.

CHART X

DISTRIBUTION OF TIME DEVOTED BY NEGRO HOME AGENTS AMONG ACTIVITIES, 1937



Home Demonstration. Negro home agents conducted 2,953 method demonstrations at which the total attendance was 43,849. They conducted 16 county tours and 23 achievement days. There were 279 adult demonstration clubs with a membership of 6,423. Helping in the work

were 585 adult voluntary local leaders. Home agents made 5,590 visits to rural homes. They distributed 1,513 circular letters and 12,847 bulletins on home economic subjects. See Table V.

NORTH CAROLINA NEGRO HOME AGENTS.

NEGRO 4-H CLUBS

The 358 Negro 4-H clubs in 29 counties had a total membership of 11,392 boys and girls last year. Of this number, 8,061 completed club projects in growing corn, cotton, tobacco, and other crops; in raising calves, pigs, and poultry; in farm and home management; in agricultural and home engineering; wildlife conservation; growing gardens; forestry; handicrafts; home beautification; canning, clothing; and food preparation. All members were urged to participate in health and recreation activities.

Seven 4-H club camps were held with an attendance of 1,023 club members and 1,328 other people. The Negro 4-H short course at A, and T. College drew an attendance of 390. There were 54 club achievement days attended by 11,785 people, and 39 4-H farm tours with a total attendance of 1,778.

In the 4-H corn projects on 964 acres the average yield was 38.2 bushels per acre, nearly double the State average yield and the average cotton yield on 144.5 acres was 435 pounds, 99 pounds above the State average. The 872 boys completing 4-H projects in corn accounted for 27.4 percent of the total number of boys completing projects.

A total of 7,101 Negro farm girls was enrolled in 4-H club work, of which 4,884 completed projects. Girls completing projects in foods and

CHART XI

NUMBER NEGRO BOYS COMPLETING 4-H CLUB WORK BY PROJECTS, 1937

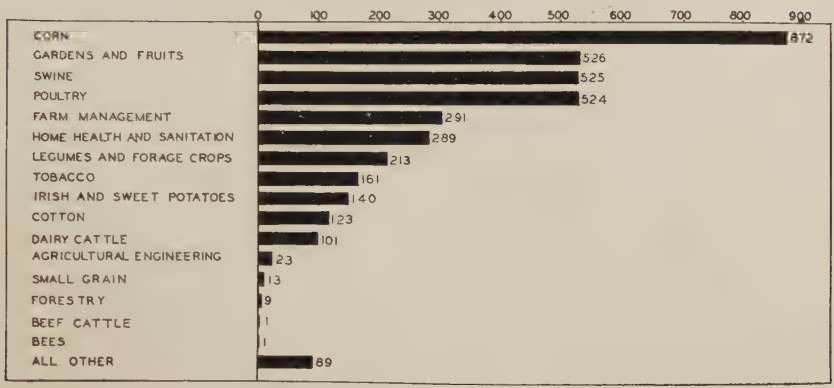
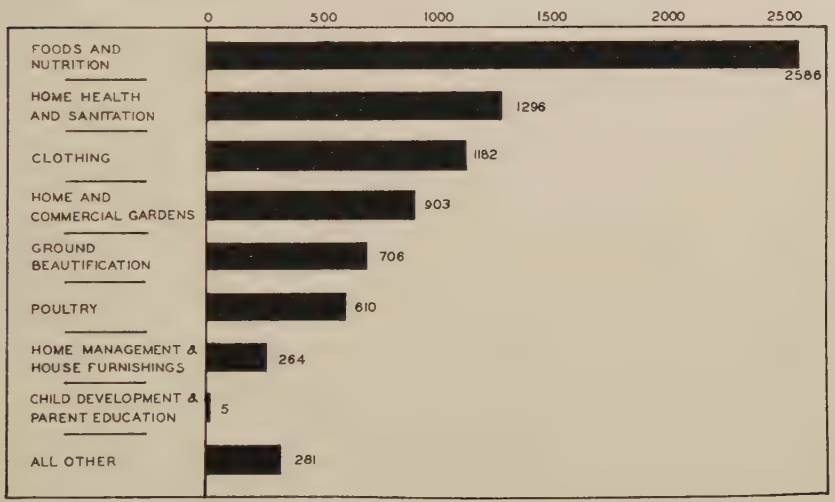


CHART XII

NUMBER NEGRO GIRLS COMPLETING 4-H CLUB WORK BY PROJECTS, 1937



nutrition accounted for 52.9 percent of the total number of girls completing projects. About one-fourth of the girls completed projects in home health and sanitation and nearly a fourth in clothing. Many of the girls completed work in more than one project.

For more details see tables under white 4-H club work.

OUTLOOK

Although much of the farm agents' time will be taken up with the crop control and agricultural conservation programs, the Extension Service will continue to encourage all good practices in farming and home-making.

The agricultural conservation program "ties in" well with other phases of extension activity, and it gives additional impetus to the regular extension projects that have been carried on for years.

The agricultural conservation program helps focus interest on crop rotations, home food and feed production, better pastures, more and better livestock, treating the soil with lime and phosphate, erosion control, high quality seed, better cultural practices, record-keeping, program-planning and balanced farming.

Much attention was given program-planning in 1937, and this will be stressed even more in 1938. More attention also will be given to planning the program of the Extension Service for the State and in the separate counties, and individual farmers will be urged to devote more time to planning their farming programs.

More emphasis will be given to the coordination of farm and home demonstration programs. The farmstead will be treated as an integrated unit rather than as a combination of enterprises. Plans have been made for setting up demonstration farms on which the farm and home record-keeping and program-planning will be correlated.

The Extension Service will continue to cooperate with other agencies devoted to the betterment of agriculture and rural life in North Carolina.

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John W. Goodman, Assistant Director
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L. I. Case, Beef Cattle & Sheep Spec.__State College Station, Raleigh, N. C.
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J. W. Johansen, Organ. & Marketing Spec., _____State College Station, Raleigh, N. C.
R. W. Shoffner, Farm Management Supt., _____State College Station, Raleigh, N. C.
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Wm. D. Lee, Soil Conservationist,____State College Station, Raleigh, N. C.

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D. E. Jones, Rural Electrification, — State College Station, Raleigh, N. C.
J. C. Ferguson, Gin Specialist,— State College Station, Raleigh, N. C.
Julian E. Mann, Ext. Studies
Economist, — State College Station, Raleigh, N. C.
Geo. B. Lay, Rodent Control
Specialist, — State College Station, Raleigh, N. C.
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Specialist, — State College Station, Raleigh, N. C.

LIST OF COUNTY FARM DEMONSTRATION AGENTS FOR NORTH CAROLINA

Northwestern District

O. F. McCrary, District Agent, State College Station, Raleigh, N. C.

Alamance County — J. W. Bason, Graham
" " — A. McD. Garriss, Asst., Graham
" " — N. B. Nicholson, Asst., Graham
Caswell County — H. L. Seagrove, Yanceyville
" " — J. E. Zimmerman, Asst., Yanceyville
Chatham County — H. M. Singletary, Pittsboro
" " — J. C. Keith, Asst., Pittsboro
Davidson County — P. M. Hendricks, Lexington
" " — A. N. Harrell, Asst., Lexington
Durham County — W. B. Pace, Durham
" " — J. A. Sutton, Asst., Durham
Forsyth County — R. W. Pou, Winston-Salem
" " — S. R. Mitchiner, Asst., Winston-Salem
Franklin County — E. J. Morgan, Louisburg
" " — W. C. Boyce, Asst., Louisburg
Granville County — C. V. Morgan, Oxford
" " — W. B. Jones, Asst., Oxford
Guilford County — J. I. Wagoner, Greensboro
" " — L. M. Boswell, Asst., Greensboro
" " — H. H. Tatum, Asst., Greensboro
Orange County — Don S. Matheson, Hillsboro
" " — Joe N. Howard, Asst., Hillsboro
Person County — H. K. Sanders, Roxboro
" " — J. B. Snipes, Asst., Roxboro
Randolph County — E. S. Millsaps, Asheboro
" " — B. P. Jenkins, Asst., Asheboro

Rockingham County ——— F. S. Walker, Reidsville
" " ——— W. F. Wilson, Asst., Reidsville
Stokes County ——— J. F. Brown, Danbury
" " ——— T. H. Sears, Asst., Danbury
Surry County ——— J. W. Crawford, Dobson
" " ——— A. P. Cobb, Asst., Dobson
Vance County ——— J. W. Sanders, Henderson
" " ——— J. T. Richardson, Asst., Henderson
Wake County ——— J. C. Anderson, Raleigh
" " ——— G. M. Swicegood, Asst., Raleigh
Warren County ——— R. H. Bright, Warrenton
" " ——— R. Hugh Evans, Asst., Warrenton
Wilkes County ——— Dan F. Holler, Wilkesboro
" " ——— J. F. Giles, Asst., Wilkesboro
Yadkin County ——— L. F. Brumfield, Yadkinville
" " ——— R. A. McLaughlin, Asst., Yadkinville

Southwestern District

L. B. Altman, District Agent, State College Station, Raleigh, N. C.

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Anson County ——— J. W. Cameron, Wadesboro
" " ——— R. E. Davenport, Asst., Wadesboro
Cabarrus County ——— R. D. Goodman, Concord
" " ——— J. E. Wilson, Asst., Concord
Caldwell County ——— O. R. Carrithers, Lenoir
Catawba County ——— Earle Brintnall, Newton
" " ——— G. R. McColl, Asst., Newton
Cleveland County ——— J. S. Wilkins, Shelby
" " ——— J. L. Reitzel, Asst., Shelby
Davie County ——— D. C. Rankin, Mocksville
" " ——— W. H. Kimrey, Asst., Mocksville
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" " ——— W. Z. Smith, Asst., Gastonia
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" " ——— J. W. Pou, Asst., Statesville
" " ——— Paul Kiser, Asst., Statesville
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Lincoln County ——— J. G. Morrison, Lincolnton
" " ——— Geo. B. Hobson, Asst., Lincolnton
Mecklenburg County ——— O. H. Phillips, Charlotte
" " ——— Max Culp, Asst., Charlotte
Montgomery County ——— H. B. James, Troy
" " ——— J. L. Rabon, Asst., Troy
Moore County ——— E. H. Garrison, Carthage
" " ——— W. G. Caldwell, Asst., Carthage
Polk County ——— J. A. Wilson, Columbus
" " ——— C. H. King, Asst., Columbus
Richmond County ——— O. O. Dukes, Rockingham
" " ——— J. P. Choplin, Asst., Rockingham

Rowan County ——— D. H. Sutton, Salisbury
" " ——— W. N. Wood, Asst., Salisbury
Rutherford County ——— F. E. Patton, Rutherfordton
" " ——— J. W. Webster, Asst., Rutherfordton
Stanly County ——— John W. Artz, Albemarle
" " ——— L. W. Troxler, Asst., Albemarle
Union County ——— T. J. W. Broom, Monroe
" " ——— Thos. M. Mayfield, Asst., Monroe

Northeastern District

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Beaufort County ——— W. L. McGahey, Washington
" " ——— J. W. Ballentine, Asst., Washington
Bertie County ——— B. E. Grant, Windsor
" " ——— R. D. Smith, Asst., Windsor
Camden County ——— T. McL. Carr, Camden
Chowan County ——— N. K. Rowell, Edenton
Currituck County ——— L. A. Powell, Barco
Dare County ——— C. W. Overman, Manteo
Edgecombe County ——— J. C. Powell, Tarboro
" " ——— H. E. Alphin, Asst., Tarboro
Gates County ——— J. T. Cooper, Gatesville
Greene County ——— E. V. Vestal, Snow Hill
" " ——— J. W. Grant, Asst., Snow Hill
Halifax County ——— W. O. Davis, Weldon
" " ——— W. M. Bruce, Asst., Halifax
" " ——— F. W. Reams, Asst., Scotland Neck
Hertford County ——— J. Gordon Blake, Winton
Hyde County ——— A. J. Harrell, Swan Quarter
Martin County ——— T. B. Brandon, Williamston
" " ——— J. P. Woodard, Asst., Williamston
Nash County ——— J. S. Sugg, Nashville
" " ——— R. F. Shearin, Asst., Nashville
Northampton County ——— E. P. Gulledge, Jackson
" " ——— E. L. Norton, Asst., Jackson
Pasquotank County ——— G. W. Falls, Elizabeth City
Perquimans County ——— L. W. Anderson, Hertford
Pitt County ——— R. R. Bennett, Greenville
" " ——— C. D. Griggs, Asst., Greenville
Tyrrell County ——— H. H. Harris, Columbia
Washington County ——— W. V. Hays, Plymouth
Wilson County ——— W. L. Adams, Wilson
" " ——— J. A. Marsh, Asst., Wilson

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" " ——— R. M. Williams, Asst., Elizabethtown
Brunswick County ——— J. E. Dodson, Supply

Carteret County ——— J. O. Anthony, Beaufort
Columbus County ——— J. P. Quinerly, Whiteville
" " ——— W. H. Shearin, Asst., Whiteville
Craven County ——— M. A. Morgan, New Bern
" " ——— Paul M. Cox, Asst., New Bern
Cumberland County ——— J. T. Monroe, Fayetteville
" " ——— M. E. Hollowell, Asst., Fayetteville
Duplin County ——— W. D. Reynolds, Kenansville
" " ——— G. E. Jones, Asst., Kenansville
Harnett County ——— C. R. Ammons, Act., Lillington
" " ——— J. B. Gourlay, Asst., Lillington
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Johnston County ——— S. C. Oliver, Smithfield
" " ——— M. E. Aycock, Asst., Smithfield
" " ——— S. C. Winchester, Asst., Smithfield
" " ——— R. M. Holder, Asst., Smithfield
Jones County ——— F. F. Hendrix, Trenton
Lenoir County ——— C. M. Brickhouse, Kinston
" " ——— O. R. Freeman, Asst., Kinston
New Hanover County ——— R. W. Galphin, Wilmington
Onslow County ——— Hugh Overstreet, Jacksonville
" " ——— C. D. Raper, Asst., Jacksonville
Pamlico County ——— A. T. Jackson, Bayboro
Pender County ——— R. R. Rich, Burgaw
Robeson County ——— A. D. Robertson, Lumberton
" " ——— R. E. Nance, Asst., Lumberton
Sampson County ——— J. M. Henley, Clinton
" " ——— J. P. Stovall, Asst., Clinton
Scotland County ——— L. G. Matthis, Laurinburg
Wayne County ——— C. S. Mintz, Goldsboro
" " ——— R. B. Harper, Asst., Goldsboro

Western District

F. S. Sloan, District Agent, Franklin, N. C.

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Ashe County ——— C. J. Rich, Jefferson
Avery County ——— C. B. Baird, Newland
" " ——— J. E. Penland, Asst., Newland
Buncombe County ——— C. Y. Tilson, Asheville
" " ——— W. R. Palmer, Asst., Asheville
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Clay County ——— G. H. Wheeler, Hayesville
" " ——— W. D. Jester, Asst., Hayesville
Cherokee County ——— A. Q. Ketner, Murphy
" " ——— R. B. Wooten, Asst., Murphy
Graham County ——— W. B. Wiggins, Robbinsville
" " ——— L. B. Barbee, Asst., Robbinsville
Haywood County ——— R. R. Smithwick, Waynesville
" " ——— W. A. Corpening, Asst., Waynesville

Henderson County	G. D. White, Hendersonville
" "	D. W. Bennett, Asst., Hendersonville
Jackson County	G. R. Lackey, Sylva
" "	H. R. Clapp, Asst., Sylva
Macon County	S. W. Mendenhall, Franklin
" "	S. L. Williams, Asst., Franklin
Madison County	Geo. W. Miller, Marshall
" "	K. A. Haney, Asst., Marshall
McDowell County	S. L. Homewood, Marion
Mitchell County	J. C. Lynn, Bakersville
" "	F. L. Woodard, Asst., Bakersville
Swain County	Bryan Nesbit, Bryson City
" "	J. B. Highsmith, Asst., Bryson City
Transylvania County	J. A. Glazener, Brevard
" "	W. C. Maness, Asst., Brevard
Watauga County	W. B. Collins, Boone
" "	H. M. Hamilton, Asst., Boone
Yancey County	G. W. Smith, Burnsville
" "	R. H. Crouse, Asst., Burnsville

NORTH CAROLINA HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENTS

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Anne Pauline Smith	Northeastern District Agent	Raleigh
Mrs. Esther G. Willis	Southwestern District Agent	Raleigh
Anamerle Arant	Northwestern District Agent	Raleigh
Anna C. Rowe	Western District Agent	Raleigh
Mrs. Cornelia C. Morris	Extension Economist in Food Conservation and Marketing	Raleigh
Mary E. Thomas	Extension Nutritionist	Raleigh
Sallie Brooks	Assistant Extension Nutritionist	Raleigh
Willie N. Hunter	Extension Specialist in Clothing	Raleigh
Julia McIver	Asst. Extension Specialist in Clothing	Raleigh
Pauline E. Gordon	Extension Specialist in Home Management and House Furnishings	Raleigh
Mamie N. Whisnant	Assistant Extension Specialist in Home Management and House Furnishings	Raleigh
Rose Ellwood Bryan	Home Demonstration Agent at Large	Raleigh
Frances MacGregor	Assistant State 4-H Club Leader	Raleigh

Northwestern District

County	*Home Agent*	*Address*
Alamance	Anne Benson Priest	Graham
Caswell	Maude Searcy	Yanceyville
Chatham	Sue Koon	Pittsboro
Durham	Verna Stanton	Durham
Forsyth	Mrs. Elizabeth L. Tuttle	Winston-Salem

County	*Home Agent*	*Address*
Franklin	Louise Weaver	Louisburg
Granville	Virginia Wilson	Oxford
Guilford	Addie Houston	Greensboro
Guilford	Rachel Stone, Assistant	Greensboro
Orange	Grace Holcombe	Hillsboro
Rockingham	Marjorie Holmes	Reidsville
Surry	Mrs. Grace P. Brown	Mt. Airy
Vance	Mrs. Hattie F. Plummer	Henderson
Wake	Mrs. Maude P. McInnes	Raleigh
Wilkes	Harriet McGoogan	Wilkesboro
Stokes	Ellen Jenkins	Danbury

Southwestern District

Alexander	Agnes L. Williams	Taylorsville
Anson	Mrs. Rosalind Redfearn	Wadesboro
Cabarrus	Mrs. Mary Lee McAllister	Concord
Caldwell	Atha Culberson	Lenoir
Catawba	Mrs. Marie C. Matheson	Newton
Cleveland	Hilda Sutton	Shelby
Davie	Florence Mackie	Mocksville
Gaston	Lucile Tatum	Gastonia
Iredell	Camile Alexander	Statesville
Lee	Cornelia Simpson	Sanford
Mecklenburg	Mrs. Pauline W. Taylor	Charlotte
Montgomery	Martha McKinnon	Troy
Moore	Flora McDonald	Carthage
Polk	Agnes McLeod	Columbus
Richmond	Mrs. Anna Lea Harris	Rockingham
Rowan	Nell Kennett	Salisbury
Rutherford	Ruth Merrick	Rutherfordton
Stanly	Lillie M. Bradshaw	Albemarle
Union	Mrs. Pratt C. McSwain	Monroe

Northeastern District

Beaufort	Violet Alexander	Washington
Bertie	Mrs. Lucile Conner Clark	Windsor
Camden	Mary Teeter	Camden
Chowan	Rebecca Colwell	Edenton
Currituck	Virginia Edwards	Currituck
Dare	Sadie Hendley	Manteo
Edgecombe	Mrs. Eugenia Van Landingham	Tarboro
Gates	Mrs. Marie M. Woodard	Gatesville
Halifax	Mrs. Hazel E. Wheeler	Roanoke Rapids
Hertford	Florence Cox	Winton
Martin	Lora E. Sleeper	Williamston
Nash	Mrs. Effie Vines Gordon	Nashville
Nash	Mrs. Gertrude Finch, Assistant	Nashville
Northampton	Mrs. Mildred Ives Matthews	Jackson

County	*Home Agent*	*Address*
Pasquotank	Maude Hodges	Elizabeth City
Perquimans	Gladys Hamerick	Hertford
Pitt	Ethel Nice	Greenville
Washington	Mrs. Mary M. Darden	Plymouth
Wilson	Lois Rainwater	Wilson

Southeastern District

Bladen	Mrs. Lillie L. Hester	Elizabethtown
Brunswick	Mrs. Marion S. Dosher	Southport
Carteret	Margaret Clark	Beaufort
Craven	Jessie Trowbridge	New Bern
Cumberland	Elizabeth Gainey	Fayetteville
Duplin	Jamye Martin	Kenansville
Harnett	Naomi Carr	Lillington
Hoke	Lorna Langley	Raeford
Johnston	Rachel Everett	Smithfield
Johnston	Dorothy I. Brown, Assistant	Smithfield
Jones	La Una Brashears	Trenton
Lenoir	May Swann	Kinston
New Hanover	Ann Mason	Wilmington
Onslow	Isabelle Dunn	Jacksonville
Pamlico	Sephie Lee Clark	Bayboro
Pender	Dorothy Howard	Burgaw
Robeson	Mary Huffines	Lumberton
Sampson	Minnie Lee Garrison	Clinton
Wayne	Gertrude Bundy	Goldsboro

Western District

Avery	Mrs. Georgia Piland Cohoon	Newland
Cherokee	Alline Richardson	Murphy
Graham	Pauline Lentz	Robbinsville
Haywood	Mary Margaret Smith	Waynesville
Jackson	Mrs. Mamie Sue Evans	Sylva
McDowell	Anne Tucker	Marion
Macon	Mrs. Katharine M. O'Neil	Franklin
Swain	Mrs. Geraldine P. Hyatt	Bryson City
Watauga	Elizabeth Bridge	Boone

LIST OF NEGRO MEN EXTENSION AGENTS

State Agent—C. R. Hudson, State College, Raleigh

J. W. Mitchell, District Agent, A. & T. College, Greensboro, N. C.

R. E. Jones, 4-H Club Specialist, A. & T. College, Greensboro, N. C.

COUNTY AGENTS

Alamance County	J. W. Jeffries, Box 64, Graham
Anson County	Otis Buffalo, Box 335, Wadesboro
Bertie County	J. C. Hubbard, Box A, Windsor

Craven County ——— O. E. Evans, Box 103, New Bern
Durham County ——— T. A. Hamme, Box 1015, Durham
Edgecombe County ——— F. D. Wharton, 111 Trade St., Tarboro
Gates County ——— H. L. Mitchell, Gen. Del., Gatesville
Guilford County ——— W. B. Harrison, A. & T. C., Greensboro
Granville County ——— J. R. Redding, Box 327, Hillcrest St., Oxford
Halifax County ——— D J. Knight, Box 115, Enfield
Hertford County ——— W. C. Davenport, Box 63, Winton
Iredell County ——— E. C. Lackey, Box 7, Statesville
Johnston County ——— McKay McNeill, R. 1, Clayton
Lenoir County ——— P. G. Fuller, 417 N. Davis, Kinston
Martin County ——— Oliver Carter, Gen. Del., Parmele
Mecklenburg County ——— I. D. L. Torrence, 233½ S. Brevard, Charlotte
Northampton County ——— L. J. Morris, Box 33, Rich Square
Orange County ——— M. C. Burt, Box 64, Hillsboro
Pasquotank County ——— E. F. Colson, Box 35, Elizabeth City
Person County ——— C. J. Ford, Gen. Del., Roxboro
Pitt County ——— D. D. DuPree, Box 585, Greenville
Robeson County ——— S. T. Brooks, Box 806, Lumberton
Rowan County ——— A. C. Grant, 904 W. Monroe, Salisbury
Vance County ——— H. E. Webb, Box 373, Henderson
Wake County ——— M. H. Crockett, O'Kelly Bldg., Raleigh
Warren County ——— C. S. Wynn, Gen. Del., Warrenton
Wilson County ——— C. L. Spellman, Box 982, Wilson
Caswell & Rockingham Counties ——— C. S. Finney, Box 471, Reidsville
Chowan & Perquimans Counties ——— J. B. Small, Box 429, Edenton

NEGRO HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENTS

Mrs. Dazelle F. Lowe——Negro District Home Agent, A. & T. College, Box 67, Greensboro, N. C.

Wilhelmina R. Laws——Negro Subject Matter Specialist, A. & T. College, Box 117, Greensboro, N. C.

County	*Home Agent*	*Address*
Alamance	Mrs. Carrie S. Wilson	Graham
Bertie	Lillian H. Andrews	Windsor
Craven	Marietta Meares	New Bern
Durham	Mrs. Estelle T. Nixon	Route 2, Box 97, Durham
Edgecombe	Hazel Scales Parker	Bricks
Guilford	Annie Maude Murray	Greensboro
Johnston	Lucy Hicks	Smithfield

County	*Home Agent*	*Address*
Mecklenburg	Mrs. Margeret Collins Rogers	420½ N. Myers, Charlotte
Northampton	Mrs. Fannie T. Newsome	Box 62, Rich Square
Robeson	Mrs. Lillian M. Debman	Lumberton
Rockingham	Willette Townes	Reidsville
Rowan	Mrs. Annie J. Johnson	Salisbury
Wake	Mrs. Bertha M. Edwards	Arcade Building, Raleigh
Warren	Jane Ella Amos	Warrenton